CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.
Office over No. 29 State Street.

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Entrance in Congress Square.

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AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

READING.

This town is situated about thirteen miles northwest from Boston. It was incorporated in 1644, and was set off as a distinct parish in 1769. Reading is a good township of land, a great proportion of its soil being easily cultivated, and made productive. None of the soil of this town is so sandy as to be unfit for cultivation, and as the plough passes readily through a great proportion of the land, there is no difficulty in making it rich — and so nigh a great market should never be suffered to lie and produce only one tenth part of a crop—the soil throughout this town is far superior to that which Judge Buel owned within a few miles of Albany—and by good management he made that worth two hundred dollars an acre for cultivation.

Farmers as near to Boston as Reading should bear in mind that one acre of land, which will yield annually one ton of good English hay with no other expense than that of harvesting it, is worth two hundred dollars. It is true we have but a few acres in the state which will yield this quantity without an occasional dressing, but we have a vast number of acres that will yield two tons to the acre by an annual outlay of fifteen dollars upon each, and this would be an approximation to the same point. Hay for many years in succession has been worth in Reading more than fifteen dollars per ton at the barn, and if we allow three dollars per ton for making it, we realize the interest of two hundred dollars, without counting the aftergrowth for fall feed—this will be worth enough to pay the taxes on the acre.

Instead of this, we mow a great deal of land that does not yield half a ton to the acre, and it costs nearly as much to collect this half ton as it would to collect a ton on the same ground. In our pasture lands also we lack economy, and are often at the expense of fencing, to say nothing of the cost of buying, four or five acres of land for each cow, when one acre would answer the purpose better.

The principal village in this town consists of some thirty dwelling houses, handsomely built, and a number of stores.—There are two Congregational churches, one of which is Unitarian; in the northerly part of the town there are one Congregational, and one Baptist church.—The population in 1837 was 2,144, and in that year there were manufactured 707 pairs of boots, and 290,511 pairs of shoes, valued at $184,593. In this business were employed 338 males and 494 females. There were eight manufactories of chairs and cabinet ware, and the value of goods manufactured in them was $91,-360—and in this business one hundred hands were employed.

It will be seen by the notices which we have taken of numerous towns in several counties, that the business of manufacturing is by no means confined to large establishments, but that it is spread through every town, and it may with few exceptions be carried on by individual enterprize. In Reading we find no returns of straw bonnet manufactures, though the business is carried on in most of the towns in Middlesex and in Norfolk counties.

These household manufactures deserve especial encouragement, as they afford employment to females as well as males, at their own homes. The straw business has brought large sums of money into some parts of Massachusetts, and has kept many families from idleness and want. Children of ten and twelve years of age have often earned a shilling per day at this business—enough to feed and clothe them.

We can remember when such children were set to stick card teeth by hand—this was before machinery was employed for the purpose—and three or four cents per day was as much as they could earn in this business—yet clothing was then twice as high as it is at present.

CAPILLARY ATTRACTION.

What supplies the mountains of the earth with water?—mountains that yield an abundant supply, not only for the vegetable growth on their tops and their sides, but which fill the mightiest rivers with their rolling tides? Water from the clouds falls on the mountains, but is there a sufficiency from this source? The plains are also watered from the clouds, and from their position receive a full proportion from the heavens—but whence are rivers and brooks supplied?

Mountains have internal resources—they have power to attract moisture from particle to particle, and thus to draw up a supply for all their wants. Set a dry mountain in a pond, and it will soon absorb a supply of water on the same principle as that which fills a lump of sugar which lies on a wet table.

All fields bear the drouth of summer better when the particles come in contact, and this is the principal reason we have for the use of the roller—green sward badly ploughed, is very liable to suffer for want of moisture—the sods are not in a position to attract a sufficient supply

GOOD PLOUGHING.

There are one or two men in Massachusetts—there may be three—who seem to be sincere in their belief that *some lands* ought to be ploughed in such a manner as to leave the furrows standing edgewise—there is still a larger number who fancy they have made an improvement by lapping one furrow on to another in order to keep the land light—leaving hollows or drains under each furrow to take the surplus water off—yet *all these* people recommend the use of the *roller* to bring all the particles of earth in contact—to prevent their baking in the sun like bricks for the want of moisture which the lumps naturally draw from the earth when lying in contact with it.

We only ask that some of these projectors would have a single half acre ploughed in the manner which they recommend, and that they would then inform the public of the result. All farmers know already what the consequence would be of leaving furrows standing up edgewise, or with drains under each; but there are others who are inexperienced, and ought to be cautioned against a trial on a large scale.

PREPARE THE BARN-YARD FOR WINTER. One of the luxuries which cattle enjoy in our cold winters is a warm and sunny yard—they are not fond of remaining in a close barn in the day-time, and they relish their food better in the open yard—they will here eat orts which they rejected in the close manger, and they should have good racks to eat from.

A SHELTER FOR HOGS. Some farmers prepare a nest for hogs under the surface of the earth, but hogs are not fond of the "lower room" when they have liberty to "go up higher." They want to be sheltered from the winds and the rains, and the north and west sides of their bed rooms should be perfectly tight.

CARE OF TOOLS. Ploughs, shovels, hoes, cultivators and such tools should be kept free from rusting—there is an immense difference between the operation of a bright, and a rusty plough, or spade.

Geological Survey. A bill has been reported in the Vermont Legislature to appropriate $20[illegible] for a geological survey of the State.

THE CROPS OF 1840.

That the crops have been bountiful, almost beyond any former precedent, appears to be granted by all who have taken pains to inform themselves on the subject. The season has been peculiarly favorable, and the growth, ripening, and gathering of grain, has been performed, with but few exceptions, in the best manner. On the ripening and safe gathering of a crop of grain, scarcely less is depending than on its growth, of which the harvest in England for 1839, furnishes a striking instance. The crop was large, but the weather at harvesting, and a short time previous, was so unfavorable, that the grain was unfit for the better qualities of bread when ground alone; and wheat from this country and Germany to the amount of five or six millions of bushels, was imported by the millers for the purpose of mixing with their damaged grain. The greater heat, and almost invariably fine weather of our summers, if it ripens the wheat more rapidly, and prevents the berry from obtaining the size and fairness of British wheat, prevents also the great danger of loss in harvesting, to which they are exposed.

The experience of the last few years has shown that the great danger to be apprehended to the wheat crop in this country, arises from the blight, or rust, and in some section or other of the country this disease appears each year, to the great damage or destruction of the entire crop.

The grain worm and the Hessian fly are more limited in their depredations; while the mildew this year appears in New York, the next in Pennsylvania, or Ohio, or perhaps Indiana, or, as is sometimes the case, more or less in all of them. No method of preventing the mildew has yet been discovered; indeed the cause of it is still a matter of doubt and discussion.—Some contend that as the rust is a fungus or plant, it fixes itself on the surface of the wheat leaf or stem, without any preparation, and its roots at once penetrate into and feed on the juices of the interior, to the great injury of the plant. Others maintain that owing to peculiar causes, such as too great quantities of heat and moisture, the vessels of the plant become gorged, the epidermis or outer covering fissure, cracks, and the juices exuding, furnish a nidus or place where the minute sporules, or seed of the fungus floating in the air, find a place to grow and flourish, shooting their roots through the crevices already made into the interior. Whichever of these theories are adopted, (or if they are united the supposition would, perhaps, be as near the truth as any,) one thing is certain, the juices that should go to the forming of the berry and the perfection of the straws are lost, and both remain immature and worthless. As a general rule, it is found that wheat sown on good conditioned land, not freshly manured, and free from any excess of moisture, is less liable to be injured than that in which those conditions are not observed. It is found also, that wheat coming to maturity early, before the great heats and frequent showers of the summer come on, is much less liable to injury than that which from any cause is later in arriving at maturity. This is particularly observable in spring sown wheat, in which of two adjoining fields the one sown early will wholly escape, while the late sown will be injured. Heavy manuring with fresh manures, by giving a too rapid and vigorous growth to the plant, renders it liable to fall, or rust. The true method of manuring, then, would be to apply it to crops such as corn or roots, where high manuring is always useful.

On the *Wheat* crop of the year, we have little to add to the remarks made on the subject in a previous number. All the information since received, and it has been most ample, goes conclusively to prove that our estimates of the amount of the crop were well founded. From the south, west, north, and east, with few exceptions, the accounts concur in giving the quantity of wheat grown as very great, and of this fact the prices in the interior are perhaps the strongest proof. The quantity exported the present year will be large, and its beneficial effects on the exchanges and trade of the country are already sensibly felt. The amount which will yet arrive on the sea-board is very great, and the very extraordinary crop of corn grown this season will furnish a bread to millions preferred to wheat, and thus add essentially to the stock which can be spared for exportation. Partial failures in the crop of wheat have indeed occurred, and it would be little short of a miracle, if in a country as wide spread, and with such varieties of cultivation and climate, such instances should not occur. With the exception, however, of some small part of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, no failure worthy of notice has occurred; and the crop has been almost universally fine as well as ample.

For a great number of years there has not been a finer season for *Corn* than the past. Every where the eye is greeted with the cheering sight of fields of golden ears, a prospect, than which there is none more gladdening to the heart of the husbandman, or speaking more conclusively of abundance for man and beast. Some apprehensions were entertained, in a few places, that the corn would suffer from drouth; but we are convinced such instances will be rare. The proportion in which corn suffers from wet and cold, compared with injury from heat and drouth, is as ninety-nine to one hundred. Corn is a plant that without great heat never arrives at maturity, and clouds and rains are invariably productive of low temperature and soft corn. The third week in August, averaged a greater degree of heat than any week since we commenced our tables, and corn ripened with a rapidity that demonstrated how congenial such a temperature was found. Nearly all kinds of corn have ripened here at the north, and the earlier kinds gave ears for roasting and boiling by the time in which they have been generally received from Delaware or Long Island. Unless we are much mistaken very great yields of this fine grain will be this year reported. The seasons for two or three years have been rather unpropitious to the large eared corns, such as the Dutton and large white, but never have we witnessed finer specimens of corn than the former now exhibits in many fields of this section of the United States. Of all the crops cultivated by the American farmer, there is not a richer looking one than the well cultivated corn field presents, when during the dry and balmy air of the Indian summer, the husks fall from the ear, and the thick standing corn gives the semblance of fields of waving gold.

Last spring we procured from Governor Hill, of New Hampshire, a bushel of the celebrated Brown corn, which is such a deserved favorite in that region, and of which such large crops have been there frequently, within a few years, grown.—This corn we divided with two of our farming friends, and we are gratified to state that with all it has fully sustained its high reputation. It is a capital corn and no mistake. Owing to some delay in the transmission, the corn did not reach us until so late a period that many fields planted with the common varieties of corn were fit for the first hoeing. Under those circumstances, the corn had the best chance that could be given at a period too days from planting, some had showed its tassels; in fifty it had silked, and it came forward to maturity with such rapidity, that notwithstanding the lateness of the planting, the corn will be of excellent quality. Our experience the present year has convinced us, had additional proof been required, that there is little use in planting corn on ground not thoroughly manured, or that is not in a good state of dryness and pulverization. Much is depending on the start *which corn gets at its* first germination. If the ground is rich, dry, and warm, the corn springs quick and vigorous, the roots strike quickly, and it escapes many dangers to which it is exposed, when it germinates slowly, comes up weak and sickly, and appears as if hesitating between life and death.

We have again seen the value of manure from the hog pen, tested in comparison with others, and its superiority is as apparent as heretofore. The man who wastes the manure of his pig-pen, or who does not, by giving them weeds, stable straw, or fresh earth, furnish the means of increasing it as much as possible, is sadly neglectful of his own interest. Attention to this point will materially add to the gains of fattening pigs.

Considered in reference to the whole United States, it will be found that the corn crop is very little, if any, inferior in importance and value, to the wheat crop. It furnishes to New England a large part of its bread, and the entire south relies upon it almost wholly. In the former, the culture of wheat is considered too uncertain to be profitable; and in the south, the weevil destroys the berry after harvest, or the heat sours flour so quickly that corn alone can be depended upon for bread.—As food for animals, it is unrivalled; and though good pork can be made without corn, every farmer knows that with it, it can be made much quicker, and of a superior quality, than without it. Such a crop, then, of Indian corn as we are favored with the present season, furnishes abundant cause for gratulation in many respects.

Of the *Barley* and *Oat* crop, we spoke in a former number. The large quantities of the former grain, that have already appeared in market, and its fine quality, have demonstrated the correctness of the opinion we expressed of the excellence of the crop. There is little question, but that it is at least equal to that of any former year; and as the demand has been brisk, at favorable rates for the farmer, a large part of the crop has already passed from his hands. But little, comparatively, will this year be required for making pork, the corn crop having rendered its use unnecessary with many farmers, consequently the greater part will find its way to the markets. The Oat crop is good; has been harvested in fine condition; and the demand, as well as the price, is already fair. Oats are raised with more certainty and less trouble than any other crop; indeed this very certainty has a tendency to give their culture a more slovenly and careless aspect, than that of any other grain. We think that better culture, and more attention to the condition of the soil allotted to oats, would be to the advantage of the farmer. Oats are not unfrequently put up in such a state, that heating ensues to an extent seriously injuring their value for seed; yet there is no grain grown in which so little inquiry or care, about seed, is used about the oat.

Rye and *Buckwheat* have given fair yields, and materially contributed to the stock of materials from which the country derives its bread. Rye is more extensively used in the New England states than in any other part of the country, and when of good quality, and mixed with Indian corn, it affords a bread which for nutritive properties is inferior to none.—During our winter months, buckwheat cakes, hot and light, may be considered ever welcome on the farmer's table, and no one who has enjoyed the luxury for one season, will willingly consent to its absence the next.

Of the root crops, the *Potato* is decidedly the most important to the country; and as a whole may be pronounced good. In some limited districts, the drouth has affected the crop injuriously; in other cases, some few farmers have complained of the curl and the black rust; but such occasional appearances of disease can have but a limited effect on the whole crop.—The potato as an article of food is second only to wheat and corn; and if, as many experimental farmers assert, two bushels of potatoes are equal to a bushel of corn, the potato will be a formidable rival in contesting the place of the latter grain, as the quantity grown is incontestibly much larger. For ourselves we are inclined to the belief that the formidable disease known as the curl, is the natural result of the old age of the variety, and indicates the failure of its vegetative powers. That it is not caused by an insect, and is not the result of any peculiar qualities of the soil in which the roots are planted, is evident from the numerous experiments made in Scotland and Ireland, where the curl has occasioned great damage, as well as those instituted in this country by Mr. BEMENT and others, in which some kinds wholly destroyed, while the rest escaped. The new varieties of this valuable root, those lately originated from seeds, of which the Rohan may be given as an instance, have not to our knowledge been affected by the curl in the least. The inference, then, seems to be a fair one, that in the production of the potato, as in many other plants, a recurrence to the fundamental law of propagation, that from seeds must be occasionally resorted to, in order *to prevent deterioration.* The new varieties of the potato that have been introduced into culture in England and in the United States, from the seeds, exhibit a vigor and strength which none of the long cultivated kinds show. Thus the Rohan gives out vines of six or seven feet in length, and the Sommeiller, a still later seedling, of which a very few reached this country last year, shows the same appearance. The introduction of new varieties from seed, is, moreover, the surest way to improvement, as the production of such potatoes as the Rohan, Downton white, Sommeiller, and others incontestibly prove. It is worthy of remark, that by this law of nature which so easily intermixes through their seeds the peculiar qualities of different varieties of the same species of plants, a means of progressive improvement, apparently *ad infinitum*, is produced; and to the action of this law, managed by skilful hands, or perhaps, in some instances by accident, are we owing some of our most valuable roots and fruits.

We copy the above from the Albany Cultivator, a very good paper. In the remarks on the corn crop there must be an error of the types—the writer says, "the proportion (of seasons) in which corn suffers from wet and cold, compared with injury from heat and drouth is as ninety nine to one hundred." Our own experience satisfies us that this proportion is as ninety-nine to one—making one hundred times as much difference. Corn indeed very seldom suffers from "heat and drouth when the land is well cultivated."

In another place the writer says, "We have again seen the value of manure from the hog-pen tested in comparison with others, and its superiority is as apparent as heretofore." Now we think the manure from neat stock and from horses far superior to that from the hog-pen. It is true no manure will make a greater show than this latter when it is first applied to the soil, but the manure from the horse stable properly mixed is much more lasting, and of course more valuable. We are often deceived by first impressions, and the notion is very general that no manure is equal to that from the hog-pen. Hogs are good fellows to overhaul and mingle with their manure all matters thrown into their pen—they soon make the whole mass look rich, and being most thoroughly stirred it operates at once when applied in the field and makes a great show, but it is not a lasting manure.

We notice that buckwheat is extensively cultivated in New York. On the light lands of that state it must be very valuable—more so for fattening pork than oats are. We hope the farmers there know better than to burn up their buckwheat straw in the fields.

PROTECTION OF SHEEP. The point which my very few observations will embrace, is the extraordinary increase in the growth and condition of sheep by being fed under cover, in an open yard, with a shed in it. This idea had no doubt occurred to many others besides myself, but I am not aware that any one has so fully examined into the effects attending that inquiry, as I happened to do in the course of last winter, and the winter before.—Gentlemen, the principle is one that we have acknowledged in every practical way, by every thing that eats, namely; that if it has plenty to eat, is warm, and has nothing to do, it is very likely to increase. I certainly was not aware, until by repeated experiments I tested the truth of it, namely, that the same animals when placed in the shade and kept warm not only increased rapidly, very much more rapidly in their condition and weight than when out in the open air, but also that they consumed a much smaller quantity of food. This I have tested, both last year and this. I have not the papers by me to refer to, but as far as my recollection goes, it is this, that the quantity of *food consumed was less by at least* one third, and that the increase of weight was fully one third, taking it in round numbers. [British Farmer's Magazine.

The New York Gardener, recommends the digging of *Parsnips* in the fall, and says: "From time immemorial, our fathers have raised the parsnip only as a rarity in the spring. And a few farmers think it possible to deviate from this ancient rule and by digging that vegetable in the fall, provide their tables with a very pleasant and useful winter variety. By taking it up in the fall, we not only gain a long use of the plant, but we have it in greater perfection; for rarely can it be taken up in the spring, before it has sprouted and become ligneous. Indeed all roots should be dug in the fall and if packed in a box with earth from the beds from which they are taken, that the same moisture may be preserved, they can be kept until quite the beginning of summer, possessing all their richness of juice and nutritious qualities.

SAVE YOUR FIRE WOOD. Mr. Madison, in his notes of agriculture, says:

"Of all the errors in our rural economy, none perhaps is to be so much regretted, because none so difficult to be repaired as the excessive, and injurious destruction of fire wood. It seems never to have occurred, that the fund was exhaustible, and that a crop of trees could not be raised as quick as one of wheat or corn.

LARGE QUINCES. The Cincinnati Gazette records the fact of the production of a quince in that vicinity, measuring $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches in circumference, and weighing $16\frac{1}{2}$ oz!

The Pawtucket Chronicle chronicles the fact of the production of a quince on the grounds of J. T. Fales, measuring $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, and weighing *one pound seven ounces!*

SURGICAL OPERATION. Yesterday about noon, Doctor Duffie, assisted by Doctors Condie and Durvat, performed a difficult operation on an aneurism of the artery of the ham. It was finished in fourteen minutes. The person operated upon is a young lady residing in Eighth near South street. The enormous tumor extracted filled the whole space back of the knee. It throbbed violently the whole time, threatening every instant to burst, a calamity which would have inevitably occasioned the death of the patient. At the close of the operation, the beating ceased instantly. This we are told is one of the most critical operations known to the faculty, and the former practice was to amputate the limb. The patient is doing well. The calmness and science of the operator are credible at once to his assiduity and abilities. [Philad. U. S. Gaz.

Man may *exist* in what is called a state of repose, but he *lives* only in action — Life is action: and our lives are longer or shorter, not according to the *number* of years, but the more or less *intensity* with which we have acted. *There is no difference between absolute rest, inactivity and death.* The more active we are, *the further are we removed from death—the more truly do we live.* We weary of inaction much sooner than we do of exertion;—and the *idle*, we all feel, are the most wretched of the sons of wretchedness.

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 21, 1840.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

The CULTIVATOR has a circulation of four thousand which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

☞ The proprietor of this paper has recently learned that some of his subscribers expected to be called on at their own houses by the agent for the amount of their subscriptions—all such are informed that payment is expected at his printing office in Boston.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS—DIRECT TAXES—BORROWING MONEY.

Our government is in debt; the present rate of duties does not produce enough to pay expenses; and we purchase more from foreigners than we can readily pay for. What is to be done? We must pay our way in one of three modes. We must lay a direct tax; we must go on borrowing money; or we must raise the duties on imported goods. Which of the three will the whole country prefer?

Congress has twice resorted to direct taxation, and twice was the nation offended at these acts. It has been proposed in some parts of the Union to try the experiment again—to admit freely all foreign productions and pay all the expenses of the government by a direct call on the inhabitants. There can be but little doubt that this is the most equal mode of raising a revenue in any country. The man worth a million must then pay in proportion to his property—if the assessors can find it—whereas it often happens that a poor man with a large family pays more in duties on the goods which he is obliged to purchase, than the rich man who has no family. Still we find the poor man quite as ready as the rich to complain of direct taxation.

Shall we continue to borrow money to pay our expenses, and leave to posterity the burthen of discharging the debt?—The nation seems to be opposed to this course, and probably it will not be adopted to a great extent while we are at peace.

Shall we raise a revenue on imported goods sufficient to pay all expenses in time of peace? A few years ago, under the operation of the tariff of 1828, the revenue increased so much as to create a surplus fund, with which we scarce knew what to do. A great part of this was returned back to the States, and distributed as the several governments thought proper, and we hope we shall never again see money so collected and distributed. Some of the Southern States complained that the tariff operated unequally—that it favored ... as it tended to enhance the prices of all imported goods, and favored none but the manufacturers, most of whom were north of the Southern States. Southern politicians strenuously contended that we had no right to impose duties on imports for the purpose of protecting the manufactures of the country—though they admitted we had a constitutional right to raise a revenue in this way sufficient to pay the expenses of government.

A compromise was at length effected, by which the tariff was gradually reduced, until it is now insufficient to support the government, and we are running in debt. To protect as far as possible the manufactures of the country, the northern members consented most readily to a reduction of duties on those kinds of goods which were not manufactured in this country, and hence it is that wines and silks from certain places are now wholly exempt from duty!

This is most decidedly wrong, and since we have been running in debt, all parties begin to see it. The true policy of all nations is to lay taxes on articles of luxury in preference to those of the first necessity—yet we admit high wines wholly free of duty or tax, while we are levying heavy duties on salt, on molasses, and on brown sugars, which the poorest families must have!

When will the poor consent to look to their own interest? When will the poor learn to distinguish between laws which are injurious, and laws which are favorable to them? Of what use is the ballot box to the poor man if he cannot distinguish his friends from his enemies?

The readiest mode of raising a revenue is to tax the goods which may be imported from foreign countries, and while this serves to encourage our own manufactures, and to check importations, it gives us an opportunity to lay a higher tax on articles used principally by the rich, than on the necessaries of life, which must be used by the poor. We go for a tariff which shall be sufficient to pay all the expenses of the national government.—What will Congress do?

I am greatly obliged to my unknown frind who favored me with a present of two barrels of apples last week via Providence Rail Road. On opening them I think they must have had a long passage although they came by quick conveyance.

O. B.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A MAJORITY?

Some betting on the elections has given rise to this question which we had supposed was settled long ago and recorded in the old dictionaries.

But some have a new way of reckoning and they insist that the excess which one candidate has over all others does not constitute his majority.

Thus if A. has 2,000 and B. 1,000 they say A. has not a majority of 1,000 because if the whole number be added together making 3,000 that 1501 would be necessary to a choice, being one more than half the whole number, and that A.'s excess over 1,500 would constitute his majority—that is, having 2,000 his majority would be 500 and not 1,000.

But we studied mathematics in a different book—the mistake arises from the mode of casting up—and we still believe what the dictionaries say in preference to the explanations of those who have bet on the elections. We think the true intent and meaning of a majority is the excess which one has over all others.

In sorting and counting votes we add together the whole number and then divide and determine how many are necessary for a choice—we do this for convenience—and when A. has only one more than all the rest he is not injured—but we have no right to put any more of A.'s votes into the common stock than enough to balance all the votes against him—for each one taken from him and added to the other side makes a difference of two—hence in this way he would appear to have only half his real majority.

Suppose A. had 100 less, say 1900—then the whole number would be 2900—necessary to a choice 1451; and the difference between this and his 1900 is 449. Thus we see *by casting out* one whole hundred of A.'s votes we lessen his majority only 50, when surely it ought to be 100 less since he lost 100 in the last throw.

When we sum up and divide in this way and say 1501 are necessary to a choice we must be understood to mean that so many are necessary *provided* the opposing candidates have 1499 votes—but we see they have but just 1,000 when 1501 are necessary to a choice in a cast of 3,000.—This plainly shows the deception in counting in this way.

NEWS FROM EUROPE. The arrival of the Caledonia from Liverpool on Thursday enables us to lay before our readers the latest intelligence from Europe. It will ... lippe knows better than to break with the great powers, and that his great minister, Thiers, could not prevail on him to raise 150,000 troops, under a threat of retiring.

The Queen Regent of Spain has abdicated, but the world will care little about it—we have not much hope of Spain—Her priests and her peasants are equally destitute of correct notions of government.

From China we have no farther news, and cannot predict the future prices of tea. We are somewhat anxious to learn the mode of *salutation* which the British expedition will adopt on approaching that country.

VICTORY IN FLORIDA. We learn from the seat of war in Florida, that our army has captured twelve of the enemy without losing a single man or a field piece—the prisoners are all women and children.—Our intercourse with Indian tribes has taught us to improve upon ancient modes of warfare—we formerly suffered women and children to have their battles by themselves, but now we make no distinction of sex or age. Bonaparte at one time decalred he would have no neutrals. Now if we can by such acts as these *entice* away all the female Indians it is clear we shall be masters of the field as soon as this generation of warriors has passed away.

THANKSGIVING. This glorious Festival will be celebrated in Massachusetts and in many other States on Thursday next. Only a few years since the practice of setting apart one day in Autumn for the purpose of giving thanks publicly for the blessings of a kind Providence was confined to the New England States. Now we see with pleasure it has extended as far as South Carolina, and it will soon extend through all the States.

CONGRESS. Congress will meet on the first Monday of December next and as there will not probably be so much electioneering as at the last session the business of the nation will be better attended to. There is much business of a private nature that should come before that body at this session though it will be a short one.

LIME FOR SILK WORMS. Mr. William Jones of Manchester, Ct., has been sprinkling his shelves and his silk worms with lime—he thinks it an improvement.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.
ELECTORS ASCERTAINED TO BE CHOSEN.

	Harrison and Tyler. No. of Electors,	Majs.	V. B. and Johnson. No. of Elect.	Majs.
Maine,	10	630	0	0
N. Hampshire,	0	0	7	6250
Vermont,	7	12000	0	0
Massachusetts,	14	18500	0	0
Rhode Island,	4	1982	0	0
Connecticut,	8	6500	0	0
New York,	42	12000	0	0
New Jersey,	8	2869	0	0
Pennsylvania,	30	343	0	0
Delaware,	3	800	0	0
Maryland,	10	4635	0	0
Virginia,	0	0	23	1300
North Carolina,	15	10000	0	0
Georgia,	11	7000	0	0
Michigan,	3	2000	0	0
Ohio,	21	25000	0	0
Indiana,	9	12000	0	0
Kentucky,	15	—	0	0
Tennessee,	15	—	0	
Louisiana,	5	—	0	0
	230		30	

Six States to be heard from.

THURSDAY MORNING. We copy the above from the Journal. The majorities are given in round numbers, but they are pretty correct. From a few of these States we have not full returns; North Carolina, Georgia, and Indiana are mere estimates. Pennsylvania is at length settled down to 343 *plurality* for Harrison; and this is precisely the number of votes thrown by the Abolitionists in that State; but a plurality is sufficient for a choice by their laws.—Louisiana has *about* 3,000 majority. Kentucky 15 to 20,000. Tennessee *probably* 12,000.

Of the other six States we speak with less certainty. Missouri however is certain for Van Buren by more than 6,000.—Arkansaw is supposed to have cast her electoral vote for Van Buren though we have not yet full returns for her state officers who were elected long before. The legislature will choose electors in South Carolina,—either a Van Buren ticket or some other in opposition to Harrison.

A close run has been made in Alabama, —the capital, Mobile, has thrown a majority for Harrison of about 430—two months ago the Whig majority was 92.—Mississippi has been warmly contested and we are not yet sufficiently informed to guess well. Illinois is one of the largest States in the Union, and we yet know but little better than the editors there the result of the electoral vote.

THE BOSTON EXCHANGE COMPANY. The Merchants of Boston have concluded to build a large and handsome Exchange on the vacant lot south side of State street, between Congress and Kilby streets. The stock is all taken up, the plan of the building drawn, and the officers of the company are chosen. R. G. Shaw is President.

SNOW STORY. By the New York papers received yesterday the snow storm of Thursday morning did not extend beyond the highlands—it was all fair at Albany. At New Bedford the snow was plenty—at Middletown a foot deep.

KILLED BY A BULL. On Sunday last Mr John Brown, of Ernestown was killed in the field by a bull.

FIRE. In Portsmouth, N. H., on Thursday, a three story wooden building was destroyed by fire.

FIRE. In Jersey City, on Tuesday, a dwelling-house and carpenter's shop were consumed.

Flour in Michigan is said to be so low that the best yeast in the state will not make it rise.

By the latest accounts it seems probable that both Alabama and Mississippi have cast their electoral votes for Harrison.

[Communication.]

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Cultivator,—I notice that one of the weekly city papers of last Saturday undertook to inform the public of the result of the elections in the several States. The report is rather amusing. Pennsylvania was put down as giving Harrison 2,000 majority by the official return!—Then it is stated "Both parties claim Michigan, and this arrogance is *peculiar* to them!" This is the first *universal peculiarity* I have ever seen.

Again, "Kentucky has gone for Harrison with a majority."

Now I should like to see *one* State go for a president *without* a majority—it would look so droll! Next the public are informed "South Carolina has given a large majority for Van Buren! This may prove true, but we shall know better after the State has voted. The editor is certainly not behind the time here.

The public are then informed that North Carolina and Tennessee will vote on the 19th! This information should be forwarded immediately to the voters lest the officials in those States should close the polls before the votes are all in. Tennessee *commenced* voting as early as the third instant, and the result was pretty well known here last Saturday! North Carolina opened the polls on the 13th inst.

Yours, *YANKEE DOODLE.

Boston, Nov. 18, 1840.

THE ENGLISH FORCE AGAINST CHINA. The following statement, says the London Herald, may be depended upon. It is smaller than has generally been supposed. European troops from India, 6,666; native soldiers and sailors from ditto, 2,175; camp followers from ditto, 1,030; this, with the force from England, will probably amount to 16,000.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
SIXTEEN DAYS LATER.

Continuation of the Syrian War—Resignation of M. Thiers—New French Ministry—Abdication of the Queen Regent of Spain.

The British Royal Mail Steamer Caledonia, Capt. R. B. Cleland, arrived at this port at 1 o'clock on Thursday. She left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th, and of course has made the distance from dock to dock in 2 hours short of 15 days. She encountered rough and tempestuous weather during the greater part of the voyage, which accounts for her long passage. She arrived at Halifax on the 17th at 3 P. M., and sailed at 9 P. M., for Boston; blowing gales of wind in her teeth all the passage.

There is not a word farther from the British Chinese expedition, which is rather extraordinary, considering how long a time has elapsed since the recept of last authentic intelligence.

The Columbia steamship, the fourth and last of Mr. Cunard's line, had arrived in the Mersey from Glasgow, and will start for Halifax and Boston on the 4th of December.

The Bank of England had obtained a credit to draw upon Hamburgh to the extent of a million.

SYRIA. The news from Syria was favorable to the Allies; and the general defection from Mehemet Ali and the absolute abandonment of his cause by Emir Bechir, rendered it doubtful whether the French would attempt to maintain his cause, although such a step was indicated by the resignation of the Thiers Ministry. The London Chronicle, remarking on this subject, says:—

"France may continue to dislike the policy of the Treaty of the 15th of July.—But dislike of the policy of a treaty is no cause for a war with Europe. France has herself concurred in the object which that treaty professes to serve. True, she has said that it was not the best way of serving that object; true, she has said that the means of execution would be insufficient, or dangerous. These were questions of policy and prudence, on which opinions might differ. But differences of opinion like these, in themselves, could afford no *casus belli*. And, if France resents the affront that four Powers act on their united opinion, in a matter where she herself does not profess to differ with them in principle, France should remember that she has not always waited for the sanction of Europe to her own acts, in matters which were much more questionable. England has not thrown down the gauntlet to France on some former occasions, on which nevertheless, her acts were felt a disparagement to the former Power."

In the mean time the Allies are pushing the war, as will be seen by the following, which is the latest intelligence:

TIMES OFFICE, 2 o'clock, Nov. 3.

We have received by extraordinary express from Paris the Paris evening papers of Sunday night, with a letter from our correspondent. ... lowing telegraphic despatches:—

"TOULON, Oct. 31, 6 o'clock, P. M.
"ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 17.

"The Consul-General to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

"The events in Syria have become more grave for Mehemet Ali. Beyrout has been occupied by the Anglo-Turks, who were fortifying Seyde. The Emir Bechir had surrendered. He has abandoned the cause of Mehemet Ali. The insurrection is making progress in the mountains.

"Ibrahim (Pacha) is about to concentrate his forces."

"TOULON, Oct. 31, half-past 7 P. M.
"MALTA, Oct. 27.

"The Consul of France to the President of the Council.

"The British war-steamer Cyclops arrived here this morning from Seyde, whence she departed on the 21st. She has on board the Emir Bechir, with 15 members of his family and 115 persons of his suite, on their way to England.

"The Captain of the Cyclops has confirmed the rising of nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the mountains."

On the night of the 23d, five battalion of Turkish troops, one battalion of Royal Marines, and two companies of Austrian troops were left to cover the camp of Djouni.

The remaining forces of this army, consisting of four battalions of Turkish infantry, one battalion of Royal Marines, and two detachments of Austrian rocketeers, were formed in the upper position of this camp, with a view to attack, at daybreak of the 24th, the advanced guard of Ibrahim Pacha, of 1,000 men, under Emir Massoud, entrenched at Ardali in a very strong mountainous position, in order to maintain the Pacha's communication from his head quarters at Merouba with Beyrout.

After a fatiguing march of five hours over very precipitous ground, and having forded the Kelbson river, Commodore Napier, commanding the whole of the above force, menaced the enemy's position in front with the battalion of marines and a Turkish battalion, whilst he ordered General Jochmus, with the remaining 3d battalion of Selim Pacha's division, to turn the enemy's right flank, which movement General Jochmus executed without delay, succeeding, by the rapidity of the movement, in cutting off the enemy's retreat to the Pacha's head quarters, and thus making 400 prisoners, and dispersing the remaining force by 11 A. M.

The four companies are all taken prisoners, the Albanians fled with Emir Massoud, and the Druses dispersed to their houses.

The mountaineers are coming in from the warlike province of Mata in great numbers. There are at this moment distributing 400 stands of Turkish arms to the people of that district, principally to men of Beckfuja, which place was the focus of insurrection some months ago.—1000 stand of arms were distributed on the 24th and 25th instant.

The troops of the allies bivouacked on the field of battle in the neighboring villages on the 25th and 26th September.

By the evening of the 26th the troops had returned into the camp of Djouni, with the exception of one battalion, which remained on the left bank of the Kelbson, in order to maintain the now open communication of Djouni with the mountaineers of the province of Kata.

The Turkish troops with the Pacha are deserting in strong numbers, and small detachments are sent into head quarters continually.

All the accounts from the seat of war received since our last confirm the news of the successes of the allies, the rising of the Syrians, and the defeat and discouragement of the Egyptians; but we still want the official account of the capture of Sidon, and of the other achievements along the coast, and accurate particulars as to the extent of the rising of the mountaineers. At the date of the last accounts, Ibrahim Pacha was engaged with his father's quandam subjects in the mountains, and it appeared as if nothing but a signal victory could save him and Solyman Pacha from capture, as the whole of the seacoast, both to the north and south, was in the possession of the allies, so that retreat by the direct road either to Acre or Tripoli, was impossible, whilst in his own camp provisions were becoming very scarce. Unless he can effect his march through the mountains, in spite of the 18 or 20,000 Tyrians who are said to be in arms, it is not very improbable that he and his friend, Solyman Pacha may spend the winter at Malta.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY. The French Minister, M. Thiers and his colleagues tendered their resignation on the 22d of October. The cause is thus explained. The Ministers had brought the King a draft of the royal speech. His majesty objected, not to the warlike wording of the speech in general, or to that of any part of it, but to the announcement in one paragraph of the immediate levy of 150,000 troops more. This included the anticipated levy of the conscription class of 1841. It seems that the German Powers have made representations against the increase of the French army, pointing out its inevitable result to be, not to settle the Eastern question but to disturb the peace of Europe. The King, therefore, objected to any such great addition for the moment to the military force of the country. Ministers immediately tendered their resignation.

Their resignations were accepted and the Moniteur of the 23d contains the ordonnance forming a new Ministry, as follows:—

Marshal Soult, President and Minister of War; M. Guizot, Foreign Affairs; M. Duchatel, Interior; M. Humann, Finance; M. Villemaine, Public Instruction; M. Martin, (du Nord) Justice; Admiral Duperre, Marine; M. Cunin Gridaine, Commerce; M. Teste, Public Works.

According to private letters, this Cabinet gives great satisfaction at Paris to all person of property, and to those who are truly desirous of seeing the peace of Europe.

ABDICATION OF THE QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN. The following is by an extraordinary express from Paris:

I hasten to transmit you the *Messenger* of this evening, which contains a telegraphic despatch, announcing the abdication of the Queen Regent of Spain.

"BARCELONA, 16th, Noon.

"By a manifesto of the 12th, the Queen Regent has abdicated. The Ministry, in publishing this manifesto, announces that it is provisionally charged with the Regency until the convocation of the Cortes.

"Nothing fresh from the East. The Three per Cents at Tortoni's are at 69f 75c."

The Messenger also contains the following despatch from Algiers:

"Marshal Vallee to the Minister of War.

"The column which I had sent to the valley of Chetiff entered Blida on the 7th after a successful expediton.

"A combat advantageous for our arms has taken place at Oran.

"The provinces of Algiers and Constantine are tranquil."

MUNICIPAL COURT. Wm. Page for an attempt to commit larceny at the Commercial Coffee House by breaking open a trunk belonging to Wm. Pope. Page in company with a man named Parker, put up at the Commercal Coffee House on the night of the 8th October last. Their names were entered on the book as Welch and Bird. In course of the night inquiry was made for these indwiduals, and it appeared that they had been stopping at the New England Coffee House, and under different names. This and some other circumstances caused suspicion, and an officer was sent for who watched the lodgers' room all night. Nothing was observed until early the next morning, when they were seen to enter the room occupied by Mr. Pope. Mr. Pope had just left the room, and as Parker and Page entered the room they locked the door.—The officer, Mr. Clap, resorted to stratagem, and caused some one to walk heavily by the door. Very soon the door opened, and the officer and men rushed in and arrested them. Parker endeavored to throw himself from the window, which was four stories high but was prevented. The trunks had been opened, but nothing had been taken out. About $100 in good money, and a skeleton key were found in the possession of the prisoner, and about the same amount of money and a similar key were found in Parker's possession.—The jury without leaving their seats declared the prisoner guilty. [Times.

At Wallingford, Conn. on Thursday last, as the Whigs were about to fire a salute of 100 guns, while ramming down the cartridge of the third, the piece exploded in consequence of which Mr. Loveman Hill was killed, and Mr. Constant Webb was so much injured that it was found necessary to amputate both his arms.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. A letter from Trenton, N. J. dated 13th inst. to the U. S. Gazette, says—I have just learned that a man named Mason, was so much injured by some of the machinery of the locomotive engine near this place yesterday, that he expired this afternoon. I learn that the particulars are that the engine ran over a cow on the track of the railroad, and so bent some of the tackling of the locomotive, as to retard its progress, when Mr. Mason, in attempting to straighten the bent iron, it suddenly broke, and he fell upon the broken shaft which so injured him as to throw him into convulsions, which continued until he died.

People should turn none but fat cows on to rail roads—milch cows are better provided for in pastures.

The Shock of an Earthquake in Philadelphia. We were visited on Saturday night between 9 and 10 o'clock, with an extraordinary storm, accompanied by heavy thunder and vivid lightning. Shortly after 9, the buildings in various parts of our city trembled and shook for several seconds, as if through the agency of an earthquake. Many of our citizens were alarmed, and the pause which immediately succeeded the shock, especially to those who were in situations of quiet and repose, calculated fully to experience the terrible sensation—was marked by a feeling of awe and solemnity. We have since been informed that the waters of the Delaware were agitated by a heavy and unusual swell at the same time. [Phil. Enquirer.

A Gang of Villains Arrested. The citizens of Wheeling have for some time been annoyed by the many attempts made by burglars to enter their houses. We learn from the Gazette, that on Wednesday night last, an attempt was made to enter a jewelry store, and the person making it was arrested, and also a shoemaker named Scott, upon whose premises was found a variety of stolen goods, and likewise a complete apparatus for manufacturing counterfeit coin.

Fires. Fifteen houses were destroyed by fire in Lafayette, La., on the night of the 5th instant. A fireman fell from the roof of one of the buildings and was so severely injured that his life was despaired of. On the previous night an entire square, of twelve buildings, was consumed in Natchez, by which property to the amount of over $50,000 was destroyed.

Whales in the Gulph of Mexico. A Martinique letter states that, on the 20th July, fifty cachelot whales were driven on shore during a stiff gale near the Basse Pointe. The inhabitants hastened to make as much oil as they could from their carcases, before the heat of the climate rendered them putrid. The appearance of whales in these regions is not of usual occurrence.

A NEW MINGLING OF THE WATERS. *Wabash and Erie Canal.* This work is now completed from Lafayette to the head of the steamboat navigation ... of boat navigation on the Maumee. The first canal boat from Fort Wayne, arrived at Lafayette week before last.

Well merited. The Joint Committee of the Whigs and Administration parties fired a salute of 13 guns last evening in the three municipalities, in honor of the highly honorable, peaceful and orderly manner in which the two parties conducted themselves during the election. [N. O. Bulletin of the 6th.

The editor of the Yazoo Banner says that he has been caught in a trap with a petticoat. He is not the first by a long chalk, who has been caught with that bait.

The editor of the Cultivator expresses a wish that all editors may get their deserts. What is the price of hemp? [Boston Times.

The "Times" are so hard our neighbor may find hemp high—he may *feel* even a small twist of it above his reach.

RIGHTLY NAMED. Mrs. Trollope and Capt. Marryatt are the respective names of a sow and a hog recently imported from England, by a couple of New York gentlemen!

It is just and proper that part of the ridicule and abuse heaped upon the Americans by these two celebrated personages should be returned with interest. Two more worthless personages, if we except Hall and Fidler, never wrote concerning this country. [Phila. Chronicle.

Fatal Affray. The Edgefield, S. C. Courier states that an affray occurred in the streets of that village, on Friday last, between Mr. Thos. R. Bird, and Capt. Lewis T. Wingfall. Both discharged pistols, and Mr. Bird was mortally wounded.

Thanksgiving. The Governors of Michigan and South Carolina have appointed Thursday, the 26th inst. to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving in their respective States.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Henry Benner, 2d, formerly of ...ton, Me., to Miss Hannah E. Crooker, formerly of Bath, Me.; Mr. Leonard Gilbert to Miss Abby W...temore.

In Dorchester, Mr. Amasa Davenport to Miss Abigail Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. John Tolman.

In East Cambridge, Mr. Greenleaf Batchelder to Miss Julia Ann Dow.

In Cambridge, Mr. Jeremiah Smith, of this city, to Mrs. Martha H. Moore.

In Lowell, Mr. William Ryan to Miss Bridget ...lan, both of this city.

In Pepperell, Mr. C. W. Bellows to Mrs. Catharine Whitcombe, daughter of Dr. John Walton, all of P.

In Chilmark, Mr. Rufus Davis 2d, of Edgartown, to Miss Abigail Hillman, of C.

In Westminster, Nov. 4, by Rev. C. Mann, Capt. Thomas Wheeler, of Worcester, to Mrs. Jerusha Puffer.

At the Friends' Meeting House in Leicester, on the 13th inst., William E. Hacker, of the firm of Hacker, Lee & Co. of Philadelphia, to Eliza Earle, daughter of the late Pliny Earle, deceased.

In Paxton, Oct. 27, by Rev. John Nelson, Mr. Smyrna Wood to Miss Clarissa P. Jennison.

DEATHS.

In this city, Nov. 6, Miss Charlotte Corissande D. Stewart, aged 17 years, youngest daughter of the late James Stewart.

In Hubbardston, Oct. 7, Hannah W. aged 11 months. Oct. 8, Alexena E. aged 3 years, children of Stillman and Sarah Morse.

In Charlestown, 15th inst. Miss Jerusha D. Jennings, late of New Bedford, 28.

In Lincoln, 23d Oct., Esther, wife of Mr. Abel Hartwell, 44.

In Hanover, Mass, 15th inst. Ebenezer Simmons, Esq. 56.

In Somonauk, Ill. Sept. 30, Mr. Otis Bliss, late of Rehoboth, Mass. 39.

In Cambridgeport, 13th inst, Mrs. Eliza Ann, wife of Mr. Charles S. Pearson, and daughter of the late John Dodge.

In Wilmington, Mass, 14th inst, Mr. Wm. Blanchard, Esq.

In Wellfleet 20th ult. of an ulcerated stomach, Mary, daughter of Mrs. Eley P. Hatch, 11—having taken nothing but cold water for 32 days.

In Cushing, Me. 5th inst. Capt. Adam Wylie, formerly a representative in the Massachusetts Legislature, ...

In Gardner, Oct. 2, Mr. Nathan Green, 59.

In Hubbardston, Sept. 13, of dysentery, Mary Ames, 2 yrs; Oct. 3, Lucy, 13½; Oct. 28, Alfred, 12, children of Mr. Ephraim M. Stow; Oct. 15, Mary Stow, wife of Ebenezer Stow, grand-parent to the above children, and a member of the same family, 85.

Whole number of Deaths in Boston for the week ending November 14, 36; Males, 19; Females, 17; Stillborn, 1. Of consumption, 5, old age, 5, typhous fever, 3, erysipelas, 2, sudden, 1, dropsy or the brain, 1, burn, 1, diarrhaea, 1, fits, 4, infantile, 2, decay of nature, 1, lung fever, 2, fever, 1, dysentery, 1, teething, 1, palsy, 1, casualty, 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

BOSTON, November 21.

Coffee—There has been a steady demand for the regular trade, and 12 a 1500 bags St. Domingo have been taken for exportation—common, 9¼ a 9½, Cape, 9¾c per lb, small sales only of Porto Cabello this week, at 11c; 300 bags Cuba, 10½c; Java, 12½c per lb.

Fish—The unfavorable state of the weather has prevented much business being done in either description of Codfish; prices continue without any essential change from the quotations of last week. The packers do not expect to make returns till first December, and end about the 1st. The catch will fall short of last year. We learn that all the No. 1, at Cape Ann, have been bought at 13 25, and here at $13½, and some small lots at 13; No. 2, none in market; the fares now inspect No. 1.

Hides—Of the import of Rio Grande into Salem, noticed in our last, we learn that 3000 were taken by dealers here at 17c; 1000 do, for New York, at 18c per lb, cash; 20 a 30 bales Calcutta green salted Patna cow have been sold at 1 25 each, 6 mos cr. A few barrels green slaughtered hides, 5½c cash.

Hops—Owing to the unfavorable state of the weather the last ten days, but few hops have come forward, and these have been sold at 34 a 35c. Several lots have been taken from the dealers at 37 a 38c per lb.—A few Massachusetts inspection on hand, and held at 38 a 40c per lb.

Iron—The market for some descriptions has slightly improved; old Sable is held at some advance; new Sable and Swedes, none of any consequence in first hands. Sales 500 packs Russia Sheet, 13¾ a 14c per lb, 6 mos; 50 tons American Pig, $27 per ton, 6 mos.

Molasses—The market is extremely languid, and the only sales that have come to our knowledge consist of 400 hhds Cuba tart, 19½c; 200 do do sweet, 22½ a 23; 100 do Surinam, 21c; and selected in lots, 24c per gallon. Large importations of Cuba are early expected.

Provisions—Most articles have been in moderate demand, and prices are without any material change.

Salt—Nothing doing in coarse, there being no arrivals—2000 bags Liverpool fine sold at 1 70 per bag, short time.

Sugar—Further sales of Cuba brown have been made to southern refiners, 7½ a 8c, and to the trade, 7¾ a 8¼; 200 boxes, do white, for a neighboring market, 9¾ a 10; and 150 do good, in lots, 10 a 10¼ a 10½c per lb, 6 mos.

Tea—Sales steady and prices firm.

Wool—There has been a fair demand for all descriptions of domestic Wool, without any material variation in prices. We do not learn of any movement in coarse foreign.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

BOSTON, November 21. Flour—In the absence of expected supplies, occasioned by a long continuance of easterly winds, the market has been gradually improving, and the demand, as usual at this season, being large for the city and country consumption, the stock of all descriptions is very materially reduced; large parcels of Genesee are early expected, and an arrival may reduce prices, but not materially. The principal sales at the close have been, Genesee, good common brands, 5 37½ a 5 44, and fancy, 5 50 a 5 62½ per bbl, cash, several parcels to arrive have been bargained for, good common brands at 5 37½, cash; Baltimore Howard St. Mills, 5 37½, 4 mos; Georgetown, prime, 5 50, 60 days; and prime bakers' Flour, 5 75 a 5 87½, cash, and on short time.

Grain—There have been no arrivals during the week, on account of the prevalence of easterly winds; a fleet of Southern vessels is expected as soon as a favorable change takes place. The retail demand has been greatly diminished by the continued rains and bad state of the roads in the country—and our present quotations are rendered entirely nominal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17. Flour is but little varied in price; buyers offer 4 88 very freely for Genesee, but holders refuse less than 4 94 to $5. A sale of Brandywine Flour was made at 5 50. Rye is steady at 62 a 63c. Corn has come in very plentifully and fallen for the moment considerably in price; Southern has been sold by cargo at 50c for new, and 53c for old, 56 lbs; Jersey and Northern old being wanted for shipment, would bring rather more, though the distillers like Southern as well.

Hay was in better demand at some improvement in prices; sales were readily made at 75c per 100 lbs loose, by the load.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14. Flour—Sales of Brandywine superfine Flour, 5 20; Pennsylvania, 5 00; Rye Flour, $3½ per barrel.

Grain—Pennsylvania Red Wheat is worth $1 a 1 03; sales of prime Southern, 95 a 1 00; Rye, 58 a 60c; Yellow Corn, afloat, 50c; White, 46c; Oats, 26c per bushel.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14. Flour—Sales of Howard St. from stores, 4 90 a 4 94 for good common brands. Thursday, 12 to 1500 barrels was taken at 4 87; yesterday a sale of 200 bbls at 4 93¾; the wagon and car price has declined to 4 75; large sales of City Mills, 4 87½; 5 to 600 barrels sold at 4 80 cash; Susquehanna in limited parcels, 4 04 a $5 per barrel; there have been no operations in Rye Flour this week.

Grain—Maryland and Virginia Wheat, 90 a 98c per bushel; some White has been sold at 1 03 a 1 04, and for family Flour 1 15 has been paid. Sales of Susquehanna Red early in the week at 1 04: Maryland Rye, 55 a 57c, Susquehanna, 60c; Corn, Maryland new white, 40 a 41c; old do, 45 a 47c; new Yellow, 42c; old do, 47 a 48c; old Susquehanna, 51c; Oats are selling at 29 a 30c.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, per bushel	37½	a	50
Turnips, half peck	6	a	8
Carrots, per bush	..	a	50
Beets, per bush	50	a	60
Onions, yellow, per bunch	2½	a	3
" " per bushel	50	a	62½
Marrow Squashes, per lb	1	a	1½
Cauliflowers, each	12	a	25
Brocoli, each	12½	a	25
Parsley, hf peck	..	a	25
Tomatoes, per half peck	20	a	25
Celery, per root	6	a	12½
Cabbages, each	4	a	6

Fruit.

Apples, per bush	50	a	75
Apples, extra, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
Pears, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00
Sweet Potatoes, per bush	1 00	a	..
Barberries, per bush	..	a	1 00
Cranberries, per bush	1 50	a	1 75
Grapes, black Hamburg, per lb	50	a	62½
Grapes, Foreign, per lb	..	a	25
Lemons, per dozen	17	a	20
Oranges, do do	25	a	50
Dried Apples, do do	7	a	8
Walnuts, per bushel	..	a	2 00
Chestnuts, per bush	..	a	2 50
Beans, dried white, pr bush	2 00	a	2 25

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 25	a	2 37

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	20	a	25
" firkin	20	a	22
Cheese, new milk, per lb	8	a	10
" four meal	5	a	7
Eggs, per dozen	..	a	25
Beef, per lb	5	a	11
Do Corned	6	a	8
Do Smoked	..	a	12½
Beef Tallow, per lb	10	a	10½
Pork, whole hogs	6	a	7
Pigs, roasting, per lb	10	a	11
Pork, Fresh	7	a	9
" Salted	12½	a	14
Hams, Boston, per lb	10	a	11
Do. Western, do do	13	a	14
Lard, best, per lb	10½	a	11½
Do Western, per keg	..	a	..
Tripe, per lb	..	a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb	..	a	8
Veal	6	a	8
Whole Calves	4	a	6
Chickens, per lb	10	a	12½
Turkeys, pr lb	10	a	12½
Pigeons, per dozen	1 00	a	1 25
Mutton, per lb	4	a	12
Lamb, per lb	4	a	8

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	..
" " white, " "	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel	..	a	2 00
Canary Seed, do do	1 50	a	2 00
Flax Seed, per bush	1 25	a	1 35
" " American, do do	..	a	..
Clover, Northern, per hundred	12	a	13
" Southern, do do	..	a	..
" Foreign, do do	..	a	12
" White Dutch, per lb	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French	33	a	..
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	4 00	a	4 50
Red Top, bushel	..	a	1 50
" " Southern, do	70	a	75
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a	..
Millet, do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do	..	a	2 00

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Newcastle, per chaldron	9 50	a	10 00
Cannel, do do	11 50	a	12 00
Orrel, do do	8 50	a	9 50
Pictou, do do	6 75	a	7 00
Sidney, do do	6 75	a	7 00

RETAIL PRICES.

Lackawana, per 2000 lbs	..	a	7 00
Peach Orchard, do do	..	a	7 50
Peach Mountain, do do	..	a	7 50
Coke, per chaldron	..	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	..	a	32
Eastern Wood, per cord	..	a	6 50
Ordinary do do, do do	— —	a	4 50
Country do, do do	7 00	a	7 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	17	a	17½
Pernambuco, dry salted	12½	a	13
Rio Grande	17	a	17½
St. Salvador	..	a	..
Maranham	13	a	13½
California	..	a	..
West-Indian	13	a	14
African	14	a	16
Green, slaughtered	5	a	5½
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 30
Do. do do light	..	a	..
Do. dry	75	a	1 00

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	26	a	30
do country do	23	a	28
Baltimore city tannage	22	a	27
do dry hide	20	a	23
New York red, light	21	a	23
do do, middling	21	a	22
do do, overweight	19	a	20
Boston do, slaughter	21	a	23
do dry hide	18	a	21
Slaughter Upper, in the rough	..	a	24

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	33	a	35
" " " ½ "	36	a	38
" " " ¾ "	40	a	45
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a	45
No. 1, Lambs'	35	a	40
No. 2, "	25	a	28
No. 3, "	18	a	20

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	75	a	80
Camden	65	a	70
L'Etang, St. George Co's	..	a	..
white lump	1 12	a	1 25
do do 2d quality	..	a	1 00
do do common	75	a	80

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 00	a	11 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.	..	a	..
Good Country, per hundred	80	a	90
Straw	45	a	50

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	35	a	38
2d do do do	..	a	..

HONEY.

Cuba, per gall	48	a	50
Northern	..	a	..

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, Nov. 16. At market, 1900 Beef Cattle, 825 Stores, 7500 Sheep, and 2050 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—First quality, 5 25 a 5 50; second quality, 1 75 a $5; third quality, 3 50 a $4.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess, 4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3.

Stores—Yearlings, $5 a $9; two year old, $12 a $18; three year old, $21 a 27.

Sheep—Dull. Lots were sold at $1 20, 1 33, 1 42, 1 62, 1 75, 1 92, $2, 2 33, 2 42 and 2 50.

Swine—Lots to peddle at 3¼ a 3½ for Sows, and 4¼ a 4½ for Barrows. At retail, 4½ a 5½.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16. At market, 1200 head of Beef Cattle, including 100 left over last week, 130 from the South, and the balance from this State—and 4380 Sheep and Lambs.

The Beef was of middling quality, and the market very dull; the sales reached to 950 head at 5 25 a 7 50, averaging 6 25 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs were in less demand; about 3800 were taken; Sheep at 1 50, $3 and $4; Lambs at $1, $2 and $3 each.

ONE CENT REWARD & NO CHARGES PAID.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the 12th, a bound apprentice boy by the name of BENJAMIN PETTES, aged 14 years. I forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account.

CALEB L. CHAMPNEY.

Hopkinton, Nov. 17, 1840. 3t*—n21

Middlesex ss. To the heirs at law and all others interested in the estate of REBECCA GARFIELD, late of Newton, in said county, single woman, deceased. Greeting.

WHEREAS a certain instrument, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, has been presented for Probate to the Judge of Probate of said county by JAMES GAYLOR, the Executor therein named.

You are hereby notified by order of said Judge to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Cambridge, in and for said county, on the second Tuesday of January next, to show cause, if any you have, against the Probate of the same.

Dated at Cambridge, this seventeenth day of November, 1840. ISAAC FISKE, Register.

Nov. 21—3w*

WM. PRINCE & SON, Flushing, near New York, offer their usual very extensive assortment of TREES, SHRUBS, and FLOWERING PLANTS, a most splendid assortment of BULBOUS ROOTS and DAHLIAS, including all the new varieties, and the most magnificent collections possible of China Roses, Camillias, Chinese Azaleas, Geraniums, and other Green House Plants. Also, Garden and Agricultural Seeds, all of which will be sold low to suit the times, and a large discount made for Cash.

MULBERRIES of all the valuable kinds for Silk, including the New Circassian with monstrous foliage and perfectly hardy character.

Orders sent per mail will receive prompt attention, and priced catalogues will be sent to all who apply, post paid. 2w—nov21

PREMIUM PLOUGHS.

THE Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, considering the importance of the Plough, appointed a public trial or Ploughing Match, and invited mechanics and others throughout the Union to compete for the following prizes, viz.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it in flat; regard to be had to the strength of the Plough, easiness of draft, excellence of the work it performs, and its cheapness," $100

For the best Plough that shall lay the sod on edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities, $75

On the 13th and 14th inst, a severely contested trial of 17 Ploughs took place at Worcester; on the 14th the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

THE PREMIUM OF $100

for the best Plough to turn the furrow over flat.

Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75 for best Plough to set the furrows on edge.

The Subscribers feel it their duty to state that they continue to manufacture Prouty & Mears' PATENT CENTRE DRAFT PLOUGH, to which the premium of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS was awarded, and shall endeavor to hold themselves in readiness to supply orders with articles worthy the high commendation they have received.

D. PROUTY & CO.

Farmers' Warehouse, Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston. oct.24—y

STOVES! STOVES!

D. PROUTY & CO. have for sale Cylinder, Column, Ring, and other STOVES, for Shop, Counting Room, and Parlor use, and are manufacturing Whiting's Patent Wood and Coal Cook Stove, Motts' Patent, Combined Rotary, Steam Conducting, Self Feeding Cook Stoves, and Mears' Improved Patent Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves; the Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas which have been awarded to these Stoves at public exhibitions, the unanimous expression of opinion by those who have them in use, and the result of our own experience and knowledge of the principles on which they are constructed, combine to place these Stoves in the foremost rank, in point of convenience and economy of fuel and labor. Purchasers are requested to examine closely before making a selection.

Nos. 19 and 20 North Market and Clinton St. Boston. tf—oct 21

PURE SPERM OIL

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained LAMP OIL, of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense.

oct. 24 1y

TAVERN AND FARM FOR SALE.

THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taunton, consisting of about sixty acres of excellent land, well watered, and proportioned to tillage, mowing pasture and orcharding, with about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and convenient and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. It is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, and E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, Oct. 30, 1840. tf.

TO BUILDERS

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2½ inch dimensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of almost every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

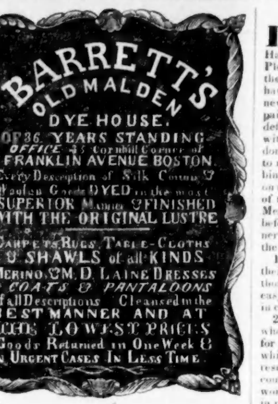
oct17— y

PLOUGHS.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11



oct10 eptf

QUINCY HALL

CLOTH AND CLOTHES WAREHOUSE.

(Over the New Market, entrance west door, South Market street,—Boston.)

JOHN SIMMONS has opened this spacious Hall for the exhibition and sale of Dry Goods and Clothing, which will be offered at the lowest terms.

At this establishment may be found American, English, and German Broadcloths, of every shade and color—Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins, Satinets, Vestings, and every description of heavy Woollen Goods and Thin Stuffs, together with an endless variety of ready made Clothing, consisting in part of Top, Dress and Frock Coats, Coatees, Jackets, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Bosoms, Suspenders, Hosiery, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at prices corresponding with the times. Purchasers are requested to look in before making their selections, as the Goods are so arranged as to be examined in one half the time consumed at any other establishment in the city, and no trouble to the tenders.

Garments made to order at short notice, and the most experienced cutters and faithful workmen will be employed to take charge of this department.

☞ Terms, cash—and no deduction from prices.

P. S. Constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of Boys' Clothing. tj1—oct 17

FOR SALE.

A FARM situated in the centre of Temple, containing 160 acres, on which is a two story house, 30 feet by 40, finished throughout and painted, a good cool cellar, a barn 36 feet by 86, three sheds 30 feet each, 400 rods stone wall, and 200 apple trees in a bearing condition. The soil is excellent for the cultivation of wheat, (I raised 160 bushels on 4 acres in 1838.) A better situation to avoid the Weevil, Hessian Fly, rust and frost is not known.

Also one mile distant a lot of 160 acres, 30 of which is into grass, and the remainder first rate crop land.—The Farm would be most profitable, if principally stocked with sheep.

The owner is desirous of selling as soon as may be, on account of ill health. Terms of payment made easy. For further particulars, enquire of ABIEL ABBOTT, on the premises.

Temple, Me., Sept. 15, 1840. ... sept19

C. W. BRABROOK.

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of FEATHERS, MATTRASSES, CHAIRS, SOFAS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, LOOKING GLASSES, CARPETS, &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers.

oct7—12 mo

THE CULTIVATOR'S ALMANAC, and CABINET OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE for the year 1841—124 pages 12 mo. "This is beyond question for the purpose intended, the best Almanac that has come under our notice. [N. E. Farmer. Published and for sale by H. B. WILLIAMS,

oct3—tf No. 6, Water St.

WHIGS AND DEMOCRATS!

IF YOU ELECT GEN. HARRISON OR MARTIN VAN BUREN, you cannot get along without Clothes, and as low prices seem to be the order of the day, I would subject to you to call at 34 Ann Street, opposite Merchants Row, before purchasing, as you will find everything constituting a gentleman's wardrobe, from a Fine Coat to a Linen Collar, and a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Beaver Cloths, Pilots and Vestings, which will be made up to order on the most reasonable terms, and in as good taste as can be made in any other establishment in this city. A large assortment of ready made Clothing constantly on hand, adapted to the business man, mechanic or labourer, at the following low prices:—

A super frock coat	$14,00	Heavy double milled cassimere pants	3,50
" dress "	12,00	Drilling overhauls	62
Short business or riding coat	9,00	Stout Green Jackets	1,75
Super Cassimere pants	4,50	Stout blue drilling frocks	75
Black Satin Vests—good article	2,00	50 dozen stout heavy all wool socks, double yarn, from New Hampshire, each,	25
Valencia, do.	1,50		
Double breasted cloth vests—fine	2,50	Stout heavy drawers	1,00
Straight or turn over collar do.	2,00	A pair of drawers and a stout heavy under shirt of flannel for	1,00
A fine shirt, linen bosom, collar, and wristbands	1,12		
50 dozen superfine linen collars—each	12	or 50 cents each	
25 dozen linen bosoms	37	A lot of Umbrellas, good article	87
Stout working vests	1,00	Knit draws, good stout article	1,00
Heavy web and India Rubber Braces, from	12 to 50	A lot of heavy Gloves	
A lot of stocks—platted for	37	Super black Cassimere pants	4,00
For a good heavy double milled, satinet pants, imitation cassimere	2,75	Some very elegant Cravats and Handkerchiefs, ranging in prices from 12c to	1,00
Stout heavy shirts (who would go without a shirt?)	50	A stout article of pants for a laboring man	1,00
A good article of blue satinet, fine imitation of super blue cloth	2,87		

P. S. Cutting of garments paid particular attention to.—Gentlemen visiting the city, that make their purchase of Cloths elsewhere, can have them sponged, so as to retain their lustre and cut in two hours time in the most fashionable style, at the following low prices:

Pants, 12½ cts—Coats, 50 cts—Jackets, 25 cents—Vests, 12½ cts.

N. B. Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

☞ London Fashions received on every arrival of Cunard's Line of Steamers. Don't forget the No. 34.

Oct. 10th. 3m.

100 PACKAGES

AUTUMNAL AND WINTER GOODS.

E. F. NEWHALL,

No. 141 Washington Street, Boston,

HAS received by the late Packets from France and England, a large and elegant assortment of new and beautiful GOODS, consisting of RICH BROCADE SILKS, with Colored Figures, on Blue-Black, Brown, Ash, Stone, Sage, Olive, Pearl, Lavender, and Drab Grounds,—said to be the most Splendid Goods ever offered in Boston.

RICH SINGLE-COLOR SILKS, Figures and Stripes, new Styles, Blue Black, Brown, and elegant Light Shades.

HEAVY GRANITE AND DOUBLE-CHAIN SILKS, a very durable and rich Style—Blue-Blacks, and Colors.

PLAIN BLUE-BLACKS, AND JETS, best kinds, of high lustre—some a yard wide.

RICH WATERED SILKS, Blue-Black, White, and Colored.

LOW PRICED FIGURED SILKS, in great variety, handsome styles and fashionable colors.

RICH DRESS SATINS, colors, White, Pink, Blue, Ashes of Roses, Olives, Nut-Brown, Sage, Stone, Ash, Dove, and Blue-Blacks.

HEAVY PLAIN TURC SATINS, and similar assortment of colors.

Italian Lustrings—Wide India Satins,—Sarsnets—Silk Cambletts—Sinchaws—Levantines and Pongees.

Gros de Noble, Gros de Afrique, Gros de Levant, Gros de Berlin,

Gros de Naples, Gros de France, Gros de Rhine, Gros de Paris,

And other styles of Plain, Corded, and Figured Silks, Changeables, Blue-Blacks, and beautiful modes with white and delicate light shades, for Party and Wedding Dresses—making, altogether, the most extensive assortment ever before offered, which will be found worthy the notice of purchasers.

FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,

IN GREAT VARIETY, CONSISTING OF

RICH FRENCH CASHMERES, elegant new designs, on Green, Fawn, Slate, Stone, Ash, Drab, Red, Lemon, White, Drab, and Black, ground with medallion, branch, wreath and rose centres.

ENGLISH CASHMERES, a beautiful assortment of new patterns, similar to the French—some of new shapes. E INBORO'S in great variety, Black and colored grounds, long and square, of all sizes and kinds.

WOOL CASHMERES, of various kinds, very large and entirely free of cotton.

INDIA CASHMERES, LONG AND SQUARE

MERINO LONG AND SQUARE, best kind, Black, Red and White

LONG FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERES, Bl'ks, Red, Green, White and Drabs.

RICH SILK, SATIN, VELVET, AND MOHAIR SHAWLS, Bl'ks and colors.

BALSORA, HUGENOT, TAGLIONI, HIGHLANDS,

and other comfortable Travelling Shawls, of large size and good styles.

☞ The assortment of SHAWLS is more complete than at any previous season, and offers a rare opportunity for the selection of a choice artice at the very lowest price.

RICHEST MOUSSELINE DE LAINES Embroidered, Printed, and Plain.

Satin-Striped Chalies, and Chalie de Laines—Thibets and Cashmere Merinos—Printed Saxonies—Crape Merinos—Caroline and China Plaids—Irish Poplins—Lace Veils—Velvets—Marseilles and Imperial Quilts, with a great variety of Woollen, Worsted, and Silk Materials for LADIES CLOAKS and PELISSES, comprising a first rate assortment of every article in the line to which the examination of purchasers is invited. tf—sept5

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

DAVID PROUTY & CO have for sale and are manufacturing an extensive assortment of Ploughs. Having from the first introduction of the Cast Iron Plough into this part of the country been engaged in the use and manufacture of the article and their object having been the perfecting of the plough; whenever a new variety has been presented to the public, they have paid particular attention to its operations, noticing its defects and its excellences, that by an acquaintance with what had been effected, that which remained to be done, might more readily be attained: their attempts to remedy the defects, unite the advantages, and combine the whole with new and important alterations based on scientific principles, have resulted in the production of the Centre Draught Plough as patented by Prouty & Mears—the peculiarities of which having often been laid before the public, we will now only advert to the manner in which the public have seen fit to notice them in the following order.

1st. The Farmers on first examination, express their approbation by, "that plough looks right!" after thorough trial, thus, "it runs light and steady," "holds easy," "goes straight ahead," and "shuts the furrows in completely." "The fact is, it is just what we want!!"

2d. A scientific and practical agriculturalist, (to whom the farming community is most deeply indebted for those able and lucid details of his experiments, which enabled them to carry them out to such successful results,) does not hesitate publicly to state that, "on conferring with some of his neighbors, relative to the work of Prouty & Mears's Plough, it is believed, that in ploughing a field of ten acres, the amount of labor saved, added to the amount gained in consequence of the improved tilth, when compared with the work of any other plough, is fully equal to the price of it."

3d. At the County Agricultural Societies' Plough Matches, both in Massachusetts and Maine, whenever they have been met in competition; to them has been awarded the principal premium for excellence of work and ease of draft.

4th. The Massachusetts Mechanics Charitable Association, at their Fair and Exhibition in Boston in 1837, awarded to them as *superior Ploughs*, A DIPLOMA.

5th. The Maine Mechanics Charitable Association at their Fair and Exhibition in Portland in 1838, under severe competition, awarded to them *for best Green Sward Ploughs*, A DIPLOMA.

6th. The Massachusetts Agricultural Society's Committee on Inventions for 1838, awarded to them their offered premium for *Best Improved Plough*, 20 DOLLARS.

7th. The Massachusetts Mechanic Charitable Association at their Exhibition in Boston 1839, awarded to them as "*Superior Ploughs*," A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA.

8th. The last and probably the most important and thorough trial to which any ploughs have ever been subjected, was that at Harlem, N. Y. The American Institute of the City of New York, aware of the importance of the Plough, that to a great extent, both here and in Europe, those in use were imperfect in their construction and much expensive power was wasted, and the work defectively done, and that in Great Britain it is admitted that the use of imperfect ploughs required the labor of many hundred thousand extra horses; and also that in many parts of our own country, from 25 to 33 per cent. more team was employed to perform indifferent ploughing, than would be required for good work by the use of a plough properly constructed.

The Institute, unable to devise any better mode for producing a reformation in this particular, than by the exhibition of Ploughs and publicly testing them, and by rewarding those who should produce the best; they issued their circulars stating that an exhibition and testing of Ploughs would take place at Harlem on the 5th of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. That competent and disinterested judges would be appointed to determine the merits of the respective Ploughs—medal and diplomas would be bestowed on the most deserving—that in order to ensure accuracy, a dynamometer would be employed to measure the degree of power required by different ploughs entered for competition; Inventors and manufacturers of Ploughs were invited to exhibit.

At the appointed hour, from 1000 to 2000 of the most substantial citizens of the vicinity had assembled, mostly farmers—ten Ploughs were entered for competition; the lots assigned to each, occupied more than an hour; the precision with which the furrows were cut, and the perfect manner in which the sod was turned over, was admired by all. The judges then commenced the trial, which was continued during portions of a second and third day—the rule and guage to take the width and depth of the furrows and the dynamometer to show the power applied were in constant requisition.

The result was, that the Centre Draught Plough required by far the least application of power and *turned over*, and *shut* in the furrow in the *most perfect manner*.

They accordingly awarded to Prouty & Mears for their Greensward Plough Sod C. for ease of draught, and excellence of work, the GOLD MEDAL.

D. P. & Co. manufacture 7 sizes of the medium length and 5 sizes of the extra long or Greensward ploughs on the above principles. Also 3 sizes of the Side Hills, which being constructed on the Centre Draught principle, admits of the application of the suspended coulter for sward land, which they now turn in a superior manner for back-furrowing from fences, turning hill lands, and working of the highways, they are not surpassed.

Their improved jointed or folding Harrows, constructed on a new, substantial and economical principle called forth the decided approbation of the committee on Farming Tools at the late Mechanics Exhibition.

EXTRA POINTS, LAND SIDES and MOULD BOARDS for repairing most ploughs in use, constantly on hand. Expanding Cultivators—Corn and Seed planters—Winnowing Machines—Cast Steel Spades and Shovels—Manure and Hay Forks—Grain Shovels—Hoes—Scythes and Snaiths—Corn Shellers—Vegetable Cutters—Copper Pumps—Cast Iron do—Friction Rollers for Grindstones—Hubbs and Axles fitted up from 1½ to 3 inches, Pipe Boxes and Axles do.

NO. 19 & 20 NORTH MARKET ST. BOSTON.

March 14—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His GRIST MILL is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The FLOUR MILL has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of grinding Plaster Paris, which will grind from the stone one ton per hour, and is ready to receive customers any time they may please to favor him with a call. And by having good millers, ready and at their post, he flatters himself that he shall receive his share of patronage.

The subscriber has likewise fitted up a *Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Shop*, and made arrangements with first rate workmen to carry them on in their various branches.

☞ A word to those who have lame horses from having bad hoofs. Mr. C. S. BURROUGHS has taken charge of the Blacksmith Shop, and having followed shoeing horses the most part of his time for the last ten years, will set Shoes on interfering horses, and warrant them to travel free from striking. Also, on those that are hoof-bound, so as to greatly improve their travelling if not entirely cure them. W. E. FAULKNER.

N. B. Constantly for sale, Rye, Corn, Barley, &c.

Acton, April 1, 1840. ap11 tf

HERDS GRASS, RED TOP SEED, &C.

JUST received from Albany, 50 bushels Herds Grass Seeds of superior quality, and free from foul seed. Also, Red Top, Red and White Clover, Fowl Meadow Grass, and Lucerne Seeds; Winter Rye, &c., with a complete assortment of Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds of the growth of *this year*, (1840.)

Ploughs, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Vegetable Cutters, and Agricultural Implements of all kinds.

HOVEY & CO.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,

7 Merchant's Row, Boston.

Sept19—4t

NECK STOCK MANUFACTORY

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 f

VEGETABLE STEAMER.

The above is offered to the public, more particularly to the agricultural community, as an apparatus highly deserving their particular attention.

It is a neat, compact article of cast iron, which has been extensively proved as to the performance of the business of steaming vegetables for swine, cattle, &c., in large and smaller quantities; also for culinary cooking, heating water and other like purposes; all of which it does in an incredible short space of time, and with great saving of fuel.

It consists of a cylinder stove of about 7½ inches diameter and 12 inches in height, inclosed in a cylinder of 11 inches diameter, the space between which is perfectly tight and is the boiler or receptacle for the water, which is introduced through the opening marked A., or is supplied by the pipe D, which communicates with a reservoir; the safety valve for the escape of any excess of steam and which entirely prevents the possibility of danger from that source, is shown at B. C. is the pipe through which the steam is conducted to the barrel containing the vegetables or other matter to be acted upon. One peck of charcoal, worth about 4 cents, will give a high pressure of steam for 5 or 6 hours. For boiling, the supply pipe D, and the conducting pipe E, should both communicate with the body of water in order to admit of a free circulation.

For sale by D. PROUTY & CO., at their plough and stove establishment Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

Boston, September 26, 1840.

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS,

Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscribers.

Our assortment contains all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised *expressly for us, by experienced* cultivators, and are warranted of the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

Long Orange Carrot,	Barley and Oats,
Altringham, do.,	Spring Rye,
Genuine Sugar Beet,	Brown Corn, (true,)
Mangel Wurtzel,	Dutton and Parker Corn,
Turnips, (10 kinds,)	Rohan Potatoes,
Drumhead Cabbage, Sup.	Millett,
Green Globe Savoy, do. do.	Buckwheat, &c.

Together with every variety of vegetable seeds wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch Scuffles,
Ploughs, 7 sizes,)	
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,)	Hedge Shears and Pruning Knives,
Vegetable Cutter, (new article,)	Garden Trowels and Syringes,
Hay and Straw Cutter	
Shovels, Spades, & Forks,	Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every *new* annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

SEEDS put up in BOXES, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application.

HOVEY & CO.,

7 Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.

may9 y

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &C.

FRUIT TREES of all the different species—of the most celebrated kinds. These include PEARS, PLUMS, APPLES, QUINCES, &c.—the trees of the PEACH and CHERRY especially, are of the finest size, and in numbers abounding at this time, and of varieties unsurpassed. The catalogue of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, ROSES and HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS, will be sent to all who apply; in that catalogue many of the best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated *by a Star.*

Also, GRAPE VINES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, and MULBERRIES for SILK. SCOTCH LARCH, LINDENS, SYCAMORES, SILVER FIRS, WILLOWS, ELMS, HONEYSUCKLES, DAHLIAS, SPLENDID PÆONIAS, &c. Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed by WILLIAM KENRICK.

NONANTUM HILL, Newton, Near Boston, Sept. 1, 1840. } eptdec1—sept5

LOST,

IN Brighton, on Monday, November 2d, a LIGHT RED YEARLING STEER, marked W. on the left rump. The Steer was lost in one of the lanes, there being several lots of cattle turned into the same lane, and very much confusion took place in separating. I have since learned by the Drover that seven yearling Heifers were turned into the lane from the same yard and mark, and in the same huddle, and were to be drove out west some thirty miles or more, with some two year olds. Whoever can give information of the Steer, will please direct a line to ARTEMAS ALDRICH, Wrentham, Mass., and shall be handsomely rewarded.

nov7—3t

BONE MANURE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 32 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 37½ cts per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 10 cts per bushel at the kiln; put up in casks 4 bushels each, at 60 cts per cask delivered at any part of the city.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

feb 29tf NAHUM WARD.

MOLE SKIN HATS.

A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by J. M. SHERBURNE. No. 42, Washington Street.

may9

GREEN HOUSE GLASS

OF all the various qualities and sizes, for sale by CALEB G. LORING & CO.,

Oct 17—2m No. 10 Merchants' Row.

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

OR SPIRIT OF THE "BOSTON CULTIVATOR," containing a collection of valuable Essays on Practicable Agriculture, &c., &c., by WM. BUCKMINSTER. Just published by D. H. WILLIAMS,

Feb. 1. tf No. 6 Water Street.

BEAR'S OIL LABELS.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER.

LEMON SYRUP LABELS.

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this Office. june 18

POETRY.

[From the Liverpool Chronicle.]

JEHU LOQUITUR.

Oh! there are times which I am sure,
  I never thought to see;—
To find that horses in this world
  Of no more use will be!—
To think that we shall have no reins,
  Save such as clouds will put on—
And *bridles* only in the Church—
  And *saddles*—but in mutton.

Ah! well the tear may trickle down
  This weather beaten face.
I know these rails will wipe away,
  Of harness every *trace*,
In vain you'll look for nags like these
  With coats so sleek and hairy,
And as for whips you'll get them, but—
  In shops confectionary.

Ere long 'twill be a sight I guess.
  To see a mare or foal;
And we shall soon like Captain Ross
  Go *seeking for a pole*.
No more will kicking colts delight
  The trav'llers ease to mar,
Like ships in shallows there will be
  No getting o'er a *Bar*.

We coachmen old "Joe Miller" roved,
  So full of jest and joke—
But drivers at their finger ends,
  Instead must now have *Coke*.
Time was when guards could snatch a nap,
  And close their weary peepers,
But now they must be wide awake,
  Because they run on sleepers.

Of Railway trains I'm quite afraid,
  Such travelling must be cruel,
They say the passengers can't stir,—
  Unless they've got some *fewel!*—
We might as well go hang ourselves—
  By rope—for by this *line*
They'll take *steel bits* from horses' mouths,
  And *bits of meat* from mine.

It makes my blood run cold to think,
  Of drivin such a *Hingin*—
I'm bless'd but some day there will be
  A scalding and a singin
First blown up in the air sky high—
  And then on earth to [illegible]—
You'll find when trains pass o'er your *bones*,
  Too tough's the tender wheel.

To talk of steam—a boiler's but
  A large sized iron kettle—
It can't compare with them four nags—
  Ain't they got lots of *mettle*?
Who'll care to see an ugly train—
  Which roars as it [illegible] passes—
Full of folks, like boys at *school*,
  In *first* and *second classes*.

I think some people in this world
  [illegible] cloud [illegible] fast,
Who want to rise at six and go
  A hundred miles to breakfast.
In London [illegible]—the [illegible]—
  In [illegible] have a [illegible]—
And [illegible] in Pekin take their tea—
  Ride home by Coach-in-China.

My [illegible]'s gone!" I feel
  Hot water's now the rage;
I don't expect a benefit
  When *I go off the stage*.
But who would carry passengers,
    Who sit at ease,
    And give no fees,
And hate this precious falling,
    That all the way,
    They'[illegible]—they
Can't travel without *railing*.

A Paris paper asserts that a Convention has been agreed upon between the French and English governments, that in case of war between the two countries, steamboats of either nation conveying passengers or mails, are to be considered as neutrals. Such a treaty ought to be made between our Government and that of Great Britain.

When they were about it, why could not they have agreed to give the name of piracy to every attack on private property of every description, found on the ocean? Civilized nations have long agreed to the impropriety of attacking private property on land, and there seems no valid reason why the same rule should not prevail on the water. Privateering is a most wretched business, and in case of a war between England and France, both parties must be losers, for the destruction of property is often great. Can it be an object with either of these great powers to reserve to its subjects the free booter's right to seize private property on the water, when all agree it is contrary to the law of nations to seize such property on land?

ASIA. Were the whole story told of the cruelties and oppressions, caused by the conquest of Central Asia by the British, humanity would shudder; and the dark and damning deeds that have been there perpetrated, would cover with disgrace that nation which boasts to be the most civilized and refined of any on earth. The North American of yesterday, in speaking of this subject says: "It seems that the British Government is likely to have troubles on troubles with its conquered and oppressed East India provinces. It will be remembered that about two years since, the British disthroned a native prince in Afghanistan, Dost Mohammed and set up in his place Shah Soojah, who had been living under British protection and probably British pay. The reason of this step was, that Dost Mohammed was not a sufficiently pliant tool. Shah Soojah, whom they pretended to *restore* to his rightful authority, is a brutal sensualist, a man universally despised and hated. He is an egregious tyrant, and his subjects are ready to burst from their bondage. Dost Mohammed, on the other hand was respected and beloved."

The population of the State of Connecticut is according to the recent census, 310,131. Increase in ten years, 12,420.

[From the New Bedford Mercury.]

TAKING A WHALE.

A FISH STORY BY AN OLD WHALER.

It was one of those delightful days so often passing by beneath a tropical sun in the Pacific Ocean, that our attention was suddenly roused by one of the look-outs at the mast head, who reported that he saw spouts at the weather bow.

There was at the time, as is usual on board of a whaler, when several days have elapsed without seeing whales, an air of quiet dulness pervading all parts of the ship; there being nothing at these times in the monotonous, every-day occupations of a ship, to call forth the active energies of her crew.

But no sooner had the loud, long-drawn sound "there she blows!" saluted our ears from aloft, than this Flying-Dutchman-like stillness was changed into something like the bustling activity of a ship-of-war just going into action. An officer nimbly ascended the ratlines, and with the aid of a spy-glass soon announced the spouts to be those of a large spermaceti whale. At this sound every rope was set in motion—home went top-gallant sheets, bend up went the yards aloft to the sheave holes. All sail being speedily made, braces and bowlines getting an extra pull, our ship made a rapid headway over the heaving swell.

By hugging the wind closely and making a tack each way, we succeeded in getting the whale a couple of points off the lee bow, and within half a mile. The mainsail was now hauled up, and the main-top-sail heaved aback in due form, in order to check the ship's way through the sea while the boats were lowered therein. In a twinkling the boat-tackles were all unhooked, and the boats shoved from the ship's side, and every oar shipped; each man then bending forward and bracing back simultaneously, shewed by the echo of his row lock and the buckling of his oar, that his nervous arm grasped it hard.—Each boat's crew exerted all their strength to be "head boat," and to have the honor of making the first incision in our bulky adversary, which was now moving lazily along with his glossy hump somewhat elevated above the surface of the water, unconscious of his approaching danger.

As one boat had got a little in advance of the others, when they had arrived within a hundred yards or so of the whale, the race was given up, the sternmost crews resting upon their oars, anxiously awaiting the issue of the first onset. When this near boat got within a short distance of the whale, the harpooner, who had been rowing away at his oar all the while, received his laconic orders to "stand up," while the rest of the oarsmen were told with equal brevity to "stern all!" The [illegible] was entirely by the time it fairly got "within dart," say ten feet. The harpooner then darted his two harpoons one after the other, and to the joy of all implanted them both securely in the whale's back. The terrified animal heaved his tail high in the air, and with it raised large columns of water which showered down freely on the heads of the attackers. He lay for a moment smarting under the pain which the keen instrument produced—now rolling in the foam which was dyed red with the blood that flowed freely from his wounds—now lashing the waves with his ponderous tail with a degree of violence that warned his wary assailants to keep their distance for a time. Then recovering a little from his fright, he pursued his way to the windward, and exerted his propelling powers with such success as sent him forward with a fleetness that gave to the crew who was thus harnessed to him a "glorious sleigh-ride," as whalers sometimes love to term these flighty transits. But his speed was all in vain. He might as well have tried to run away from himself as from his merciless pursuers—go fast as he would they were towing close behind in his wake ready to deal a mortal blow the first favorable opportunity.

Finding flight along the surface of the sea of no avail, he now tried what security the depths below afforded him.

The whale continued his downward course with such rapidity as to take the whole length of a line from one boat in an incredibly short space of time; but luckily another boat chanced to be near by, the line of which was fastened to the latter end of the first one, just as it was about to leave the boat.

After taking from the boat between 400 and 500 fathoms of line, he came to the surface again, and seeming to find all efforts to save himself by flight useless, now gave up in despair. Here he lay motionless in the trough of the sea, the rippling waves washing over his broad back, while at measured intervals he sent forth dense, audible respirations from his monstrous nostrils.

The whale assumed an attitude of defiance at once on ceasing his efforts to escape, so that it now required a good share of intrepidity to approach him again. A second boat, however, was rowed up, and another brace of harpoons thrown in him as before, but this time with less success to the attacking party. The whale floundering about in agony after receiving these other missive instruments, either purposely or by chance rolled under the boat before it could be backed out of his way, and sweeping his broad tail around as he lay here, it came in contact with the boat's bottom, and thus afforded him an excellent object on which to vent his spleen.—He now converted his ponderous tail, the organ which had served him so long for sails and oars, into his arm of self defence, and if the boat had been the animal, instead of being the machine that carried the animals that assaulted him, he would have exercised his prerogative of the first law of nature with a vengeance. Raising his tail several feet in the air, where it hung vibrating to and fro for an instant, producing a breeze that might have fanned a whole congregation of people—brought it down with a bang that stove in a whole broadside of the boat; and not content with this, he drew his mighty organ of motion under what remained of the boat, and with a single effort whirled it bottom up. Here then, was a scene for a painter.

Here, amidst a miscellaneous collection of floating articles, consisting of fragments of the boat, broken oars, line, tub, boat keg, &c. were seen a half dozen hatless human heads bobbing up and down the sea; the owners of some of which having the safety of number one in view and possessing a few fish-like qualities, diverged with tolerable progress away from the ruins. Others not quite so well skilled in the swimming art, were pawing away in the best style they could towards the largest portion of the stoven boat, bawling out lustily at the same time for help, and keeping a vigilant eye on the whale, which was only a few yards distant, gazing on the mischief he had produced. They kept an eye on the whale lest he might shoot forward and take a mouthful of the boat, including themselves therein, for the poor fellows well knew that these animals can bite as well as kick—and they had no inclination for enacting the part of Jonah.

Now, though man can fin his way through the sea rather better than he can wing it through the air, he makes after all but an indifferent fish, especially on the open ocean, where toppling waves are roaring about his ears, and a monstrous leviathan is within a few feet of him.

The crew of the stoven boat, supported, part of them on its bottom, and part with oars under their arms, lay soaking in the brine until their zeal for the attack was most effectually cooled.

They were taken in however, by the first boat that could get to them and conveyed forthwith to the ship. After this specimen of what our whale could do in the way of patronizing boat-builders, it was necessary to proceed with some degree of caution. The boats were next rowed up, one on each side; but as he had before given up all hopes of finding safety in flight, so now, on seeing these, he abandoned all thought of self-defence, and stretching himself along the surface of the sea, calmly submitted to his fate.

As the whale lay thus passive, like a lamb to the slaughter, a well poised lance was darted from one of the boats, which entered his vitals; and the next respiration sending forth copious jets of blood, which rose up a few feet and then fell down to mingle with the sea, told how well the deadly weapon had sped. The blow was so mortal, and caused the current of life to flow so freely, that notwithstanding his mighty bulk and giant strength, there was no possibility of his escaping, nor even of spinning out his existence beyond an hour. He continued spouting blood for some minutes, reddening the blue waters with the vital fluid wherever he bent his way. At length the emissions of blood became gradually less frequent, and finally issued forth so feebly as only just to gurgle above the spout hole; and the whale laying like a hulk upon the sea, seemed about to draw his last gasp. But all at once he concentrated his whole strength for a momentary, and as it proved, his last effort. Raising the upper part of the head a little above the sea, he started off with amazing velocity; but instead of going straight forward as before, he went circularly round like a horse in a circus, only with this difference, that each circle became narrower like the mainspring of a time-piece. His first circle was performed in an area something like a hundred yards across, but by the time he had gone round a half dozen times, his centripetal tendency brought him up in the centre of this; and when he had thus fully wound himself up, as it may be termed, he closed his spout hole, rolled on his side, and lay a lifeless monster on the bosom of the ocean.

WHITE LAKE. The following from the Troy Mail shows that we have as remarkable lakes in this country as in Europe. The shells thrown out are not now brought from salt water, though it might once been salt.

"White Lake is situated about one mile west of the Paulins Kill in the town of Stillwater. It is nearly circular. It has no visible inlet, but its outlet is a never failing stream of considerable magnitude. The name is derived from its appearance. Viewed from a little distance it seems of milky whiteness, except a few rods in the centre, which by the contrast appears perfectly black. The appearance itself is singular enough, but the cause is still more remarkable.

From the centre or dark portion of the lake, at stated seasons, innumerable quantities of shells are thrown up of various sizes and forms but all perfectly white.—These float to the shore, and are thrown upon the beach, or sink into shallow water. Hundreds of bushels might be gathered from the shore after one of these periodical uprisings; and the whole soil for several rods on every side of the lake, is composed of these shells, broken or decomposed by the action of the weather.—In the centre of the lake, bottom has never been found, although it has been sounded to the depth of several hundred feet.

Where then is the grand deposite from which has been swelling up since the memory of man these countless myriads of untenanted shells? Is it possible that though far remote at an elevation of several hundred feet above them this bottomless well may by some subterranean communication be connected with the grand shell marl deposite in the eastern part of the State?"

J. M. Field, Esq. the author of 'Straws,' in some satirical verses upon the tearing down of 'Old Trinity Church,' in New York, after expressing astonishment that the ruthless hand of innovation spared its grave yard when so much distance between the two rivers might be saved by running Wall street through it, concludes with the following witty lines:—

"There's something wondrous in the wind
  That blows so strange a feather;
For once, men spare their parents' bones,
  In pref'rence to shoe leather!"

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

RECORDER'S COURT.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

Presidential Election. Frank Smith, and Thomas Reddin were up before Recorder Baldwin on Sunday morning.—They were arrested for being noisy and intoxicated.

'Smith,' said the Recorder, 'about what did you and Reddin quarrel?"

'Vy, about the old thing, your honor,' said Smith.

'What do you call the old thing?' said the Recorder.

'Vy, this here presidential helection," said Smith.

'O, you differ in politics, do you?" said the Recorder.

'Certainly we do,' said Smith—'he is a *Rabbit* locofoco and I is a vig.'

'A what?' said the Recorder.

'A wiolent politician and in favor of Wan Buren,' said Smith. 'But I'll tell your honor as how it is. Ve both lives in the same yard, and venever I passes him he says there goes Hard Cider; there is one of the party wot aint got no principles; there's a supporter of the man wot's been made brave by certificates and not by his sword; and he goes on in that ere vay vich no good vig can stand. Ven he finds the other vigs out what live in the yard, and the locofocos at home, he is sure to take the wote and then he calls it a Wan Buren victory, and a sign of the times, and all that. The fact is, your honor, if the feller vasn't looking out for an office, I doesn't think he'd be half as patriotic as he is.'

'Reddin,' said the Recorder—'is your conduct such as Smith describes it?'

'Not a bit on it,' said Reddin—'if I vas to be let alone I'd never do nothing to nobody, but he's hetarnally talking politics. Ven my old voman locks the door and goes out, he makes a fox on it vith chalk and writes underneath it, this here is sly Reynard from Kinderhook, vot vos for some time in the London Zoological Gardens, but now is in the Menargerie at Vasnington; he's the most cunning hanimal vot's known to Naturalists. This is not all, your honor. Ven I wants to sleep at night I'm blowed if I can get a wink, he kicks up such a rumpus, singing Harrison songs the whole time and crowing like a reg'lar rooster. I have challenged him over and over again, but I never can get him to toe the mark no how.'

'Do you know,' said the Recorder, 'that by challenging him you have been guilty of inciting to a breach of the peace.'

'I doesn't mean a duel, your honor,' said Reddin, 'but to a discussion of principles; but I'm blamed if I don't believe he haint got any.'

'But can't you both retain your respective political opinions, without quarreling?' said the Recorder.

'Vell, then,' said Reddin, 'your honor must bind him over not to sing Arrison songs between the hours of ten o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning, and not to be frightening my children out of bed by firing off that old rusty musket in celebration of wictories when he haint gained none. Yes, and prewent him, your honor," continued Reddin, "from making his log dog stand on his hind legs in my presence, and saying, as he points to him, 'here is one of Wan Buren's standing harmy; nor I wont stand no more from him about negro testimony cause it's all gammon.'

On the part of Smith it was provided that Reddin was not to call him a hard cider cask nor a worshipper of log cabins any more. They made mutual promises to act with more forbearance towards one another in future, and to display a greater degree of political charity than they have evinced heretofore, and were discharged.

A DISCOVERY. Some three or four weeks since, a party of farmers assembled together at a mound on the premises of Dr. Hughes, for the purpose of digging into the same mound, and ascertaining what it contained. They accordingly commenced operations, and after digging some three feet below the surface of the mound, they came to a layer of hard earth, similar to brick. On breaking through this layer, they were not only a little surprised to find a large roll of old "Continental Bills," neatly enveloped in an untanned buffalo skin. On further search a number of ancient coins were found, composed chiefly of zinc, brass, copper, and pewter. But what is most remarkable, an iron time-piece was found, nearly at the bottom of the mound. This watch or time piece was marked on the inside "Pela Fourche, Patre 1300," and on the back of it was engraved "bon vivant." The watch weighs twenty-eight ounces, and is somewhat rusted. The works are composed of brass and steel, and it is similar in style and make to the English hunter's watch of this day. Several other articles were found, the names of which, our informant did not recollect. [Cincinnati Ledger.

No religion, said the deistical Bolingbroke, ever appeared in the world, whose natural tendency was so much directed to promote the peace and happiness of mankind, as christianity. No system can be more simple and plain than that of natural religion, as it stands in the gospel.—The system of religion which Christ published, and his evangelists recorded, is a complete system to all the purposes of religion, natural and revealed. Christianity, as it stands in the gospel, contains not only a complete, but a very plain system of religion. The gospel is, in all cases, one continued lesson of the strictest morality, of justice, of benevolence, and of universal charity.

PHILOSOPHY. The editor of the Post acknowledges the defeat of his party, and bears it like a man. He says:

'If you are doomed to be whipped, there is a satisfaction even in having it done so effectually that there is no mistake about it—we do not like any of your half and half business—give us a decided triumph or a decided defeat."

CHILDHOOD. How often is the pleasant season of childhood turned into a probation of unnatural mental toil, by ambitious parents, who forget the happiness of their children in their vain desire to see them forward in acquiring knowledge; that they may hear them admired by others. This we need scarcely say is all wrong; but many of the natural guardians of children seem to require line upon line and precept upon precept, before they will be brought to right reflection. A correspondent of the New York Mirror among other good remarks on this subject, has the following:

Shortly after the children are weaned, they commence educating them. While the brain is yet in a soft, pulpy state, they load it with heavy facts and hard names, to its serious detriment during the remainder of its mundane existence. The ancient Grecian commenced with carrying a calf upon his back a few hours every day, so that when the calf gradually grew into a bullock, he carried the bullock with as much ease as he had done the calf. This is now the education principle. They lay a few leaves of Cyclopædia or Encyclopædia on a child's tender brain, and keep adding thereunto day by day expecting that when he is a man, he will carry the thirty volumes with perfect ease, without considering that in the attempt they may crush all sap and freshness out of that brain, rendering it as flat as a pancake, and "dry as the remainder biscuit."

Now is this wholesome—is it natural? Is it fair—is it humane, that a child should be cheated out of its childhood, and sent to learn the "use of the globes" before it has learnt to play at marbles? Or is it to be expected that this early forcing and hot-bed system can produce as healthy plants as if they had been allowed to grow in the free and open sunshine? Oh! in place of sending a child to school at three or four years, let it enjoy three more years of ignorance. Curb not its young freedom; abridge not its first holidays; cage not the pretty bird too soon! Change not the free air of heaven for the pent-up atmosphere of the "seminary;" the gentle murmur of the winds for the dull hum of the prison house. We were children ourselves once. Let us have a fellow feeling for the young rogues. Let kind dame Nature nurse them a few days longer. There will be fewer ricketty limbs and ricketty intellects.

Sufficient White Lead was formerly manufactured at Pittsburgh, Penn. to supply the whole country. Now, immense quantities are made in the city of New York. Near Hudson, a new establishment has just been put in operation, by which the most beautiful white lead is manufactured by machinery. The principal feature in the improved process of manufacturing, says the Troy Mail, consists in oxydizing the lead in large iron cylinders, the remaining process being finished by the aid of steam. From the pig lead, the pure white article is produced in a finished state in less than forty eight hours; its beauty is unequalled, as well as the cost being reduced.

THE ENGLISH TRADE WITH CHINA. It is stated that the English purchases from China, for the year ending June 30, 1838, of teas, silks, and other articles, were £3,147,481

English sales were, Metals,	£620,114	
Cottons,	1,640,981	
Opium,	3,376,157	
		£5,637,052
Balance in favor of England,		£2,469,471

This balance was chiefly paid in the currency of the country, called Sycee silver. This drain of the currency was, in reality, the chief motive of the authorities for stopping the trade in opium.

RESUMPTION. From what we have heard in regard to the negotiations made with the Boston Banks, we think that our Banks will resume specie payments on or before the day fixed by law. This is certainly good news, and gratifying to all classes of the community. [Philadelphia Messenger.

Emigrants. Thirteen thousand German emigrants arrived in this country last year; and it is believed that this season the number will be more than doubled.—They generally push on to the "Far West," and in their hands the desert soon "blossoms as the rose." [N. Y. Tattler.

Two lawyers in Philadelphia, while pleading at the bar the other day, used certain arguments not spoken of in Coke or Blackstone. One called the other a liar before the Court, and had the claret drawn from his nose to pay for it.

Fatal Accident. Mr. Michael Burnham, of the town of Essex, was accidentally killed on Thursday last, by the falling of a plank from the staging of the new ship Sooloo, about to be launched in Salem.

Oil. Within the last three months $240,000 worth of oil has been exported from New Bedford, at a good profit, to the north of Europe, and $70,000 worth of sperm oil to Great Britain.

Delaware. The population of the State of Delaware is 78,107. In 1830, it was 76,739. The increase is only 1368.

"What newspaper would you recommend me to advertise in?" said a cautious tradesman to his neighbor. "Always choose one," was the reply, "which is read in families, and which does not contain so many advertisements as to prevent the probability of your own being read by the general reader."

'I rather suspect,' says Sir Walter Scott, 'that children derive impulses of a powerful and important kind in hearing things which they cannot entirely comprehend; and therefore that to write *down* to children's understandings is a mistake: set them on a scent, and let them puzzle it out.'

FIRST LOVE. David Crockett, when quite a youth, fell in love with a beautiful Quaker girl—and he thus forcibly, graphically, and *poetically* describes the effect on an ardent and susceptible mind, produced by first love:

"I found myself over head and heels in love with this girl, and I thought that, if all the hills there were pure chink, and all belonged to me, I would give them if I could just talk to her as I wanted to, but I was afraid to begin: for, when I would think of saying any thing *to her*, my heart would begin to flutter *like a duck in a puddle;* and if I tried to out do it and speak, it would get right smack up in my throat, and choak me *like a cold potato*."

HUME. David Hume often met with illiberal treatment from the clergy of Scotland, who took every opportunity to asperse his character on account of his free opinions. Observing a certain zealot of this class always leave the room when he entered it, he one day took an opportunity to address him as follows:—"I am surprised, friend, to find you express an aversion to me; I would wish to be on good terms with you here, as it is probable we shall be doomed to the same place hereafter: you believe I shall be damned for want of faith, and I fear you will be damned for want of charity."

PARLIAMENTARY BULLS. When Sir John Scott, afterwards Lord Eldon, brought in his bill for repressing the liberty of the press, a member moved as an addition that all *anonymous works* should have the name of the author on the title page. In the pulling down of old Newgate, in Dublin, and re-building it upon the same spot, it was enacted, that to prevent unnecessary expense, the prisoners should remain in the old jail till the new one was finished. An act of Queen Elizabeth orders the bible and prayer book to be translated into Welsh, with the intention of making the Welsh *learn English*.

VERY AFFECTING. A sentimental young having seen a young damsel shedding tears over something in *her lap*, took the first opportunity to be introduced to her and made no doubt that she was a congenial spirit.

"What work was it that affected you so much, the other morning? I saw you shed a great many tears. Was it Bulwer's last?"

"I don't know what Bulwer's last is," returned she, "but I assure you I was doing a job which almost *kills me*. I was peeling onions."

A distinguished gentleman of Pennsylvania, whose nose and chin were both very long, and who had lost his teeth, whereby the nose and chin were brought near together, was told, "I am afraid your nose and chin will fight before long, they approach each other very menacingly." "I am afraid of it myself," replied the gentleman, "for a great many words have passed between them already."

The following notice was lately fixed upon the church door of Ludford in Herefordshire, and read in the Church, viz:

"This is to give notice, that no person is to be buried in this church yard, but those living in the parish; and those wishing to be buried are desired to apply to me Ephraim Grub, parish clerk."

A Poser. "Pa?" "Well, my dear, what is it?" "Did'nt you tell me the world was *round?*" "Yes." "Then I'd like to know how it can come to an end." "My child, how often must I tell you not to talk when you are eating?"

'I like the ring better than the finger,' said a saucy nobleman to a lady, on whose lean, meagre hand shone a beautiful diamond. "And I," replied she—regarding his ribbon of order—"like the *halter* better than the *beast*."

When we have often balked our appetites by denying them what they crave, they will ere long grow so *gentle* that they will crave no more. Neither riches nor poverty bless or curse any man, but according to his spirit and understanding.

An exchange of good offices is the life of society: a commerce of giving and receiving fosters all the kind sympathies; the more need we have one of the other, the more likely mutual regard and attachment.

In Michigan there are 109,896 hogs, 62,684 sheep, and 175,000 people. Each human being can almost "go the whole hog" and make out the balance with mutton.

A termigant told her spouse that she believed him to be related to the devil—'only by marriage,' was the reply.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ The Bills of all the Banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received at par on deposit, by the following Banks, viz:—Atlantic, Eagle, Freemans, Globe, Granite, Hamilton, Mechanics', Merchants', North, South, State, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Tremont, Traders', Summit, Union, and Washington.

☞ The Suffolk Bank transacts the business for the Country Banks, for the above mentioned Banks.

☞ Bills of the following Banks are not received by the Associated Banks:—

MASSACHUSETTS.

Middling Interest Bank, Boston.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at South Adams.

Charters annulled by the Legislature.

Fulton Bank, Commonwealth Bank, Franklin Bank, Lafayette Bank, } Boston.
Nahant Bank, at Lynn.
Chelsea Bank, at Chelsea.
Middlesex Bank, at Cambridge.
Roxbury Bank, Bank of Norfolk, } Roxbury.

VERMONT.

Bank of Bennington, at Bennington.
Bank of St. Albans, at St. Albans.
Essex Bank, at Guildhall.
Bank of Manchester, at Manchester.
Bank of Montpelier, at Montpelier.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Central Bank, at East Greenwich.